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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hooker in Consultation with the Authorities.

Good Condition of the Army of the Potomac.

More Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Animated Debates in Both Houses.

SENATOR WILSON ON DISLOYALTY.

Grand Stirring Up of Vallandigham and other Copperheads.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was to-day in consultation with the President and Secretary of War.

Late accounts from the Army of the Potomac indicate greatly improved discipline, and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known there. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information, and the business of smuggling goods into the rebel lines is nearly terminated. Desertion is becoming a serious enterprise, and is rapidly diminishing, and the frequent captures of mails going to Richmond bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason. Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry arm has shared the general improvement, and now, under Gen. Stoneman, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of Stuart's.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE COPPERHEADS.

Senator Wilson's speech, to-day, in reply to the Copperhead arguments in favor of treason, is pronounced the most scathing invective which has lately disturbed the decorous echoes of the Senate Chamber. In alluding to the Democratic Convention at Frankfort, lately dispersed by Gen. Gilbert, he described it as an assemblage of "banded traitors," and denounced the Senator who attempted to defend them as no better than they. Mr. Powell, in reply, gave vent to a burst of treasonable rage, disgraceful alike to his State and his position.

At the time of closing our dispatch (midnight) both Houses are still in session, with a fair prospect of an all-night session. The Senate is engaged in discussing the right of *habeas corpus*, and the House is debating the Conscription bill. Messrs. Vallandigham, Bingham, Voorhees and Olin all made strong speeches—that of Mr. Vallandigham being even stronger in sedition than in rhetoric. The galleries have been crowded all the evening, and several passages of Mr. Bingham's speech were rapturously applauded. Messrs. Vallandigham and Voorhees received the congratulations of Henry May and kindred spirits. Secretary Chase was an interested listener.

THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Before the Financial Conference Committee was announced, it seems that Senator Hicks was substituted in place of Senator Latham. No meeting has yet been had, but the Committee has been notified of a meeting for to-morrow. This delay seems favorable to the policy of the Administration, which evidently is in earnest in pushing its measures.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS BILL.

A special meeting of the Senate Military Committee has been called on to-morrow to consider the Ambulance Corps bill, which is strongly urged by leading officers in the army.

THE ORDNANCE DEPOT AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Secretary of War, Gen. Totten and Gen. Ripley, have addressed a note to the Military Committee of the two houses, urging immediate action on the proposition for an Armory and Ordnance Depot at Weehawken.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Paymasters, with rank of Major—Josiah Gale, Illinois; Wm. Wood, New-Jersey; C. C. Clark, Connecticut; L. S. Webb, Ohio; Edwin Fly, Maine; Justus Felps, New-York; Joshua Kames, Pennsylvania; John Brotherline, Pennsylvania; Charles W. Scovel, New-York.

To be Quartermasters with the rank of Captain—Charles A. Henry, Nebraska; Thomas H. McDill, Wisconsin; C. M. Sampson, Massachusetts; S. J. Wright, Michigan; J. F. Hazleton, Wisconsin; A. F. Dunton, New-York; H. C. Goff, Western Virginia.

Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain—W. F. Young and S. B. Trainor, Massachusetts; John L. Carson, Nebraska; James C. Brooks, Indiana.

To be Assistant Surgeons—William Gunstead and C. O. Reynolds, Missouri; A. C. Schwarzwelder, Ohio; J. Q. Adams, New-York.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

In reply to the telegraphic summons sent him to come here and testify, Gen. McClellan inquired as to the points of evidence desired. He was answered that the examination would be too general to allow a specification, to which he responded with a question as to when he was wanted. A peremptory summons was to-day sent to him to appear forthwith.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE DIED.

List of National prisoners who have died in Southern hospitals has been obtained by Col. Ludlow, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and placed in the hands of Surg.-Gen. Hammond. It includes about four hundred names, and will immediately be published.

GEN. PHELPS.

Gen. Phelps, Military Governor of Arkansas, is here, and it is understood that he desires a command in the field, instead of his present position.

GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND.

It is now stated on good authority that Gen. Butler has been reassigned to the Department of the Gulf, which is made to embrace Alabama as well as Louisiana. Gen. Banks will go to Texas.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICERS.

Joseph Nichols, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, has been tried by Court-martial at Falmouth, and convicted of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having tendered his resignation when in front of the enemy, on the ground that he regarded the President's Emancipation Proclamation as inexpedient and unconstitutional, and in consequence could not conscientiously serve under it. He was sentenced to be dismissed *with* his pay and allowances. The sentence was disapproved by Major-Gens. Couch and Sumner as too lenient, and the latter "*earnestly recommends that this officer shall be dishonorably dismissed the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances.*" By direction of the President, the above recommendation is approved, and will be immediately carried into effect.

By a General Order just issued, the following officers having been detected in forwarding to the North stolen property belonging to the United States, are dishonorably dismissed the service:

Col. L. P. Cesnola, Fourth New-York Cavalry.

Surgeon T. M. Hill, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. Foley, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for having been taken prisoner and paroled while straggling on the march; an offence which it was his duty as an officer to correct in others, instead of committing himself.

FREE LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Postal Reform bill which passed the House on Saturday, contains an important provision authorizing soldiers in camp and hospital to send and receive letters free of postage.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE ARMY.

The report that the Philadelphia *Inquirer* had been prohibited in the army proves to be incorrect. Gen. Patrick, the Provost-Marshal, telegraphs that no such order has been issued from his office, and the Assistant Adjutant-General adds that no paper has been stopped from coming to the army. The mistake arose from the newspaper agent having failed on the day specified to receive his copies of the *Inquirer*.

THE CONVENTION WITH PERU.

Mr. Sumner's bill, introduced into the Senate Saturday, to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Peru, of January, 1863, provides that a Commission shall be appointed for the adjustment of all claims preferred by citizens of the two Governments—the Commission to hold their sessions at Lima. The bill fixes the salaries of the Commissioners at $5,000 per annum and mileage, and also provides for a solicitor and clerk.

VISITING THE ARMY.

Senator McDougal left on Saturday on a visit to the camp of Gen. Hooker.

THE OLD CAPITOL COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, appointed by Gen. Martindale, Military Governor, to try the most important cases at the Old Capitol Prison, assembled today. It consists as follows:

Col. C. Buel, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Fay, Tenth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Major G. F. Nichols, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers.

Capt. E. G. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Judge-Advocate and Recorder.

It is understood the Judge-Advocate will bring before them for speedy hearing, all cases involving severe punishment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

THE DISABLING OF THE OSSIPEE, ETC.

The Secretary of the Navy officially reports to the Senate, that the disabling of the *Ossipee* resulted from the cutting of the cylinder slide valves, caused by the softness of the iron, which was very badly fitted. Four hulls of vessels have been built on this plan. Ten have similar machinery, of which eight have been tried, two only giving way. The trouble with the *Ossipee* and *Juniata* was because their builders were inexperienced, and had neither proper shops, tools, mechanics nor engineers.

With regard to the failure of the *Pensacola*, Chief Engineer Isherwood reports that she was built at Pensacola, and the machinery at Washington, from designs of E. N. Dickens and W. E. Sickles, under a contract with Secretary Toucey in 1858. One was the patentee of an alleged improvement in engines; and the other a lawyer, with intimate relations with Messrs. Mallory and Yulee, of the Senate Naval Committee; and the plan was tried in opposition to the opinions of the Engineers of the Navy. Owing to numerous blunders, the machinery was two years and nine months in preparation. Its cost was $328,400. She was with difficulty got to New-Orleans, and was there reported useless until the machinery was replaced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE OF CALIFORNIA.

At the unanimous request of the California Congressional Delegation, Hon. Stephen J. Field, now Chief Justice of California, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge for that State, *vice* Judge McAllister, resigned.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting reports of the relative condition of the steamers *Ossipee* and *Pensacola*.

The Chair also presented resolutions from the Legislature of Kansas against any division of the country and in regard to public lands.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of New-York relative to Allotment Commissioners.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors of the Custom-house of Philadelphia, asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. Willey, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a resolution from the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, accepting the Constitution as amended by Congress, and also resolutions asking for an appropriation in compensation for the emancipation of slaves in West Virginia.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill relative to the inspection of steamboats.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the resolution relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, and offered a substitute authorizing the Postmaster-General to take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States.

The substitute was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Surgeon-General to submit to the Senate, as soon as the same can be in readiness, the materials proposed by him relating to the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, and such other medical statistics as may be in preparation in his office.

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Dem.,) called up the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing that the men employed to construct the road be enlisted in military organization, and be controlled by the Company under military law.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought this a very extraordinary amendment, to place these men under military law.

Mr. Pomeroy replied that it was the only way the men could be controlled, they being far beyond courts and civil jurisdiction.

After further discussion the bill was postponed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent the circulation in the United States of the bonds and notes of the so-called Confederate States. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting lands to Kansas, to indemnify her citizens for their losses.

The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up.

Mr. Richardson said the Senator from Massachusetts had made a most extraordinary speech, charging that the bullets fired against the Union soldiers were fired by Democrats, and that the whole Democratic party of the country were disloyal.

Mr. Wilson stated that he never said that the mass of that party were disloyal.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked who took Virginia out of the Union? The men who were opposed to the Democratic party, while the Democratic portion of the State remained loyal and is now set off into a new State. The charge was wholly unjustifiable as against the Democratic party. If there was any disloyalty he should expect to find it in the State of Massachusetts under the teachings of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and others. In Massachusetts negroes were enlisted to defend the forts. According to the New-York Times, negroes were enlisted at Fortress Monroe and accredited to Massachusetts. When Indiana and other States did not fill up their quotas the deficit had to be made up, but Massachusetts was allowed to fill her quota by enlisting negroes to defend her forts, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts (Wilson) endeavors to lecture the Senate on the patriotism of the Democratic party. He (Richardson) contended that if the Administration had pursued the proper policy, this rebellion could not have lasted ninety days, but since the inauguration of the Confiscation and Emancipation measures, that we had had no success. But let the Confiscation and Emancipation acts be recalled, and there was time to save the country yet. Under the old policy, success was certain; under this new policy destruction was just as certain. By the Conscription bill, liberty was destroyed; and now by this bill, it was proposed to destroy the power of all the Courts. He did not know what else the people had to surrender of their rights. It never had been held by anybody that the President had power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and arrest peaceful citizens. He was opposed to both the Conscription bill and the present bill. The Conscription bill would give the country no soldiers until 1864, and they were wanted in 1863. He saw no reason for parting with the liberties and power of the people, if no benefit was to be gained by the country.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Illinois objected to his assertion that every bullet fired against the Union was fired by a Democrat. But he (Mr. Wilson) believed that it was true. The Senator asked who carried Virginia out of the Union. It was Mason and Hunter, Letcher and Wise, and the delegation in Congress, except Gen. Millson.

Mr. Willey, of Virginia, (Union,) said the Senator should except the Hon. Sherard Clements.

Mr. Wilson accepted the correction, but these men, Toombs, Clingman, and others, had to go into the Democratic party before they became traitors. No man could be found opposing the war who was not a Democrat; and such journals as the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, Chicago *Times*, and New-York *World* and *Express*, were quoted and applauded by traitors in arms. He had nothing to say against the action of those Democrats who were fighting for their country or working for its welfare anywhere. He had no lectures to read them. The Senator referred reproachfully to the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Dem.,) disclaimed any such idea. He intended no reproach on Massachusetts. He only referred to the action of the Governor and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Wilson said, in regard to the enlistment of negroes for forts, that a few negroes were enlisted to take the place of the men who were hurried off to Washington when the report came that Banks was driven from the Valley of the Shenandoah. Massachusetts had sent 80,000 men to the war, and was not short (of all the calls made upon her) over 1,500 men. He believed that no State with the same proportion of males had sent more men to the war.

Mr. Richardson said the Senator had referred to a newspaper in his State. The editor of that paper was a brother to a man in the *Monitor*, when she saved the country last year. As many men had gone to the war from that office as from any office in the country. He would not indorse all the opinions of that paper. But the Senator was greatly mistaken if he supposed that there was in the head of that paper any thought of disloyalty. He defied the Senator to find anything disloyal in any article in that paper. And if there was any treason in that paper, or in the others referred to, the Courts were open, and there was the place to try them.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that one of the proprietors of that paper was known to be a rebel sympathiser, and believed to be disloyal.

Mr. Richardson—Who believes it?

Mr. Chandler—Every loyal man in Michigan.

Mr. Richardson said it was strange that the paper had such a circulation in Michigan. He did not believe that there was any rebel sympathizer in Illinois. In regard to the New-York *Express*, he said he knew one of its editors, and he knew no man more anxious to restore this country and put down rebellion.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the Senator from Massachusetts had made general charges against the Kentucky Democracy. He seemed to think that all were treasonable who did not follow him in his wild abolition crusade. He (Mr. Powell) was willing to meet the Senator as to the truth of the argument against the President made in that address of the true men of Kentucky. If he would meet the arguments and statements, he (Mr. Powell) would meet him. Until then, the Senator had better cease making general assertions.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said the Senator here to-day talked of abolition. He remembered when Beauregard was about to open his guns on the brave garrison in Fort Sumter, he told his followers to call the men who supported the Government and the glorious old flag, "Abolitionists," and the Senator demonstrated on this floor that he was an obedient follower of Beauregard in that respect. The Senator from Kentucky objected to having his Kentucky associates branded as traitors and sympathizers with treason. We were all plunged into a causeless war, and any pretense that there was a cause was more wicked and damning than the war itself; and the men who charged that the loyal people of this country were responsible for this war, were making a charge more wicked, false and damning, than all the murderous blows struck at the bosoms of our brave soldiers in the field. The chiefs of the rebellion disdainfully told the Senator from Kentucky, and all other men, that they would make no compromise or peace, except on the recognition of their independence; and Jeff. Davis told his deluded followers that he had rather have a Union with hyænas than with Yankees. The issue before the country was not of any compromise with these men. And yet, with all these evidences, these Kentucky Democrats arraign the President of the United States as a tyrant and usurper; and one of their charges was that he had allowed his armies to overrun Kentucky; and because they had taken a little corn and hay, the Senator from Kentucky came into the Senate, and indorsed this arraignment. Shame on the men who made such an arraignment! and shame on the indorsers of these men who call themselves Democrats of Kentucky! Instruct their Senator? There was no need of instructing him to oppose this war. The men who drew that address were traitors, and would be. Traitors in arms were not cowards. And these men proposed to send Commissioners to Jeff. Davis to make an inglorious peace; and yet the Senator from Kentucky did not like to have them called by their right names—cowardly traitors against this Republic. He (Mr. Wilson) rose to call things by their right names. And if ever Benedict Arnold was a traitor, those Kentucky Democrats were traitors.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made their report. The mileage clause is stricken out of the bill, leaving mileage the same as heretofore.

The report was agreed to, so the bill passed.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to facilitate the taking of depositions to be used in other countries.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) did not propose to enter into this discussion, but wished to meet a few objections made against the bill by those who day after day made partisan speeches and pretend to be peculiar guardians of the Constitution. He denied the infallibility of any man as a judge of the Constitution, and claimed no infallibility for himself. He would vote for no bill which he deemed unconstitutional. The Senator from Kentucky objects to the power of arrest for political offences. He was willing to strike out the words political offences. In regard to the objection that Congress could not delegate the power to the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, he referred to the various powers already delegated to the President. The Constitution said that Congress shall have power to authorize letters-of-marque. Yet only the other day a bill was passed, delegating that power to the President; and the Senator from Kentucky, he believed, voted for it. The Government could not be carried on an hour, if these powers were not delegated. Again, it was objected that this writ should never be suspended, where the Courts were open. But what would be the use of such a suspension in any place where the laws could not be executed. The Constitution certainly could not have been meant to apply to any such state of things.

Mr. Carlile opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that it was a bill authorizing the President to make arbitrary arrests, and to take away all power from the Judicial Department of the Government, and transfer it to another Department, consisting of one man.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) argued that the power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* belonged to the President under the Constitution, and he somewhat doubted the expediency of passing an act which would seem like divesting the Executive of this power, and which might be taken as a precedent. He quoted at some length from the opinion of Attorney-General Bates on this point.

Mr. Powell said he was astonished that the Senator from Massachusetts should object to being called an Abolitionist. The Senator from Massachusetts announced the Democracy of Kentucky as traitors because they wanted peace. But why did he not denounce his Abolition friends, who had been for peace since the beginning? Why did not the Senator denounce Horace Greeley, who was at first for letting the Southern States go? That was one of the most sensible things Greeley ever said. But Greeley was an Abolitionist, and the Senator only denounced Democrats. The Democracy of Kentucky would not feel aggrieved at the assaults of that Senator. If he had praised them, they might exclaim with the Psalmist: "Oh, Lord! What evil have I done, that wicked men do praise me." The Senator's assaults would elevate those men. His praise would damn them to political infamy. He scorned the calumnies against the Democracy of Kentucky. The Senator referred to the thefts of the Buchanan Cabinet. But he could tell the Senator that where the Buchanan Administration had stolen one dollar, this Administration had stolen thousands.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Grimes called up the joint resolution, allowing the Independent Telegraph Company to construct lines in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. King, the resolution was amended so as to make it general, applying to any telegraph line, and the resolution passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. Powell continued his remarks, arguing that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was vested in Congress, could not be delegated, and ought not be delegated if it could be; and under any circumstances the President had no power to make arbitrary arrests.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it was understood that the persons arrested could have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Powell said it might be so understood, but it was not the fact.

Mr. Doolittle said he thought that he was authorized to say that in relation to any arrest which had been made, except in sections where there were actual conflicts of arms, the prison doors had always been open to those who were willing to take the oath of allegiance, unless where proof was positive. He referred to the arrest of a rebel detective at a hotel in New-York. He was not arrested by warrant of law. And yet the Senator from Kentucky claimed that no person should be arrested without warrant.

Mr. Powell claimed that he had never complained of the arrest of the persons engaged with the army.

Mr. Doolittle—Suppose he was not in arms? This man was not in arms. Suppose he had furnished food or clothing?

Mr. Powell—Then I suppose he might be considered as engaged with the army.

Mr. Doolittle argued that in time of war it was absolutely necessary to arrest men without the usual warrant of law. Such had always been the practice of the nations in time of war. He claimed that it was for the President to judge when the public safety required the suspension of the habeas corpus. In cases of sudden danger and emergency he certainly would not be expected to wait for Congress to meet and judge of the requirements of public safety. He quoted at length from the decisions of the Supreme Court in support of his argument. He claimed that it was necessary in time of war to arrest persons to prevent them committing crime. It was not always possible to wait until the actual crime was committed.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he was pleased to hear the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) say to-day that this rebellion was causeless.

Mr. Richardson said he was willing to repeat it. At the beginning the rebellion was causeless.

Mr. Clark said then the President was bound to put the rebellion down; and it was the duty of every good citizen to help him put the rebellion down.

Mr. Richardson said he had always held that he meant to stand by the Constitution. He did not justify departures from the Constitution by the Senator's party or anybody else.

Mr. Clark was glad the Senator thought this a causeless rebellion; for he understood that the Senator was going to New Hampshire to speak; and he wanted him to tell the Democrats there that this was a causeless rebellion. They had been discussing the question there; and he wanted the Senator to tell the Democrates of New-Hampshire that the Republicans did not cause this war.

Mr. Richardson—I will tell them that the Senator and his party could have avoided war by compromise.

Mr. Clark—The question is whether the rebellion had a cause—not whether we could have prevented it by going on our knees. He contended that the President must take measures to preserve the Constitution, and if he deemed the safety of the country imperilled, he must take measures to preserve it. The Senators from Delaware and Kentucky seemed very much exercised about arrests. But they had no sympathy for the men who were arrested at the South and put in prisons. The Senator from Kentucky was exercised at the breaking up of the Convention in Kentucky. But only a year ago the Governor of that State and others attempted to take the State out of the Union, in defiance of all law; and yet there were no complaints made of that. He did not believe that the mass of the Democrats were disloyal, though some of their leaders had acted too much as though they were. Those persons who acted in that way could not complain if they were suspected to be in sympathy with the rebellion. He appealed to those Senators who professed to be loyal, to come out and help put down the rebellion.

Mr. Henderson said he found he did not belong to either party here, and he and the Senator from Virginia (Willey) had formed a party of two. But he thought if the North could not agree any better than they did now, the sooner they stopped the war the better. Party spirit seemed as rampant as ever, and he was sorry to see that spirit, which could only lead to divisions. The Senator from Kentucky said he was for peace. He (Mr. Henderson) too wanted peace. But how would the Senator from Kentucky obtain it? Would he withdraw the armies and let the rebels advance on the capital, or would he fight it out? In times like these the Government must be supported, and it was dangerous to make war upon the Administration and draw nice distinctions between the Executive and the Government. In times such as these, when the life of the nation was at stake, entire unity of action was necessary; and in this the rebels had the advantage. There were measures which he had not voted for. But yet he felt it his duty to give an honest support to the Government. He would not go home and oppose the Government and create a disloyal feeling in his State. There must be unity of action. And he warned the Senator against making loyalty and disloyalty a party line and denouncing all Democrats as disloyal. He believed that, if the army went forward and put down the rebellion, Slavery was doomed; no matter whether any Emancipation or other act was ever issued. Nothing could save Slavery, unless it was the Democratic party at the North. There were men at the North who discouraged enlistments, because they said this was an Abolition war. All this was wrong. Every man should come up to support the Government; and there should at least be a better feeling in the Senate. He said the rebels could not be starved out. They were brave, and would fight to the last; and either they must conquer or we must conquer. There was no such thing as compromise or conciliation with them. We must, therefore, lay aside these vickerings and address ourselves to the great undertaking before us. The Border States had been nearly ruined by the war. Missouri had been nearly destroyed, and, if Maryland should welcome the rebels to her soil she would be ground to powder. There could be no peace unless the Mississippi River was opened. If a peace was patched up now it would only be temporary. He looked forward to a restoration of the whole Union; and although the stars might now be dimmed, he believed that some kind angel, with pencil dipped in heavenly light, would repaint them in all their beauty and loveliness once more.

[The Senate is still in session as we go to press.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, approving the policy of the Administration in the suppression of the rebellion.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court of one district by the Judge of another, in cases of necessity, and conferring on the United States District Courts cognizance of cases of admiralty as to the lakes—the same as is now possessed by them as to the high seas.

Mr. Flanders, the member from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made an unfavorable report on the credentials of C. L. Grafton, as a member from the Eighth District of Virginia.

Mr. Dawes called up the adverse report in the case of Jennings Piggott, claiming a seat from the Second District of North Carolina. It was read. It sets forth that Piggott was not, in any just sense, the choice of the loyal voters, not half of whom had an opportunity to vote. Besides, he was not a resident of North Carolina, although a native thereof. He had lived in Washington with his wife and family, and had here voted for Municipal officers.

Mr. Piggott, of North Carolina, (Union,) maintained that he was the choice of the legal voters. If he had any doubts as to his eligibility, he would not be standing here to-day claiming this seat. He was appointed Secretary to Gov. Stanly in Autumn, 1861, and returned to his native State for the purpose of reuniting his fortunes with North Carolina.

Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) and Clements, of Virginia, (Union,) advocated Piggott's claim. The latter said Charles Henry Foster contested the seat. This Foster had been here several times claiming admission; and now with a show of only 150 votes. He says Piggott is not elected. This Foster was the same who last year wrote letters to the Northern Press, speaking of great meetings held in North Carolina indorsing him, when it was known that Foster had not been there. He had based his statements on falsehood.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said it was true that grave charges had been made against Foster, and equally grave ones against Piggott. But the Committee threw these aside. They were governed by the rule which they believed sound, viz.: whether the applicant received a preponderating majority of all the loyal voters. Votes were only cast in two or three counties, the remainder being in the hands of the rebels, who held the loyalists in terrorem. He argued that Piggott was not a citizen of North Carolina, in a constitutional sense, so as to entitle him to be returned as a Representative to Congress.

The report of the Committee against Piggott was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment legalizing the temporary appointments of Assistant Paymasters and Ensigns, until the return of the vessels on which they are employed or the suppression of the rebellion.

The House also concurred in the amendment computing the pay of gunners, carpenters and sailmakers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the date of their commissions.

The other and more important Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were not concurred in, and the subject will therefore be returned to that body.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) was unwilling, at this late day of the session, to hazard the passage of the bill by opening it to amendments and sending it back to the Senate. It had been carefully considered by the Military Committee, who felt the strong necessity of its becoming a law. The time had come, however it might be regretted, when the Government should arm itself, by every means in its power, to put down the rebellion. In order to afford an opportunity for a limited discussion, he moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to instruct the Committee to amend the bill, so that it shall be the duty of a commander of troops at any post, on the days of election for National or State elections, to remove and keep the troops one mile from the polls during the holding of said elections.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to amend by adding the proviso, that none shall be enrolled under this bill except able-bodied white citizens of the United States.

Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, (Union) expressed himself in favor of an organization of the national forces. But there were several unfortunate features in this bill which he wished remedied by amendments. The bank bill and this taken in connection, changed the whole system of our Government. Instead of a constitutional form of government, there would be a system not materially differing from the despotism of France and Russia. The particular bill now pending turned the militia into a regular army. He opposed covering the country with Provost-Marshals, without limitation on their authority such as to protect citizens from abuses, of which there were so many mournful examples. The arbitrary power exercised under the President's Proclamations had done more to defame the Republican party than anything else. These arbitrary and unjustifiable arrests were calculated to light up and inaugurate revolution.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked his colleague whether this was to be done by the Republicans, or by the party of which the gentleman was a member?

Mr. Biddle replied—By an outraged people, without regard to party. The spirit which animated John Hampden was not extinct. The most significant sign of the times was the Message of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania with regard to arrests. He specially called attention to what he called flagrant violations of the Constitution, which secured citizens in their persons and rights. He designated the following amendments, which he wished to offer:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall authorize the arrest or trial by military authority of any person not in the service of the United States, nor drafted for the same under the provisions of this act; nor shall the said Provost-Marshals, or any other officer of the United States, interfere with the lawful exercise of the elective franchise of any State or Territory where the execution of the laws of the United States is not obstructed by the force of arms.

Mr. Biddle merely wished to affirm a proposition, which, if two years ago anybody had denied, he would have been obnoxious to the charge of lunacy.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) congratulated the country and Senate that the bill, which placed the whole power of the country in the hands of the President, for the purpose of crushing the unholy rebellion, had passed that body without a division, or any one willing to record his vote against it. He viewed this as the evidence of a patriotic reaction in the Senate. When prominent politicians cut off sympathy with the rebels, and came to the support of the Administration, he wanted others to take the same course, lest in the end they might cover themselves with ignominy, but cause no confusion to the country. He congratulated the President, and those acting with him, that they had incarcerated traitors until the danger was over. No loyal man in the length and breadth had complained of the so-called arbitrary arrests; none but the traitors complained of them. It was to save the nation and support the Constitution and laws in their hour of deadly peril that these arrests were made. They were made for wise ends. We had heretofore been too lenient. So far from condemning these arrests, it was better to read the hand-writing on the wall and make peace with liberty while there was yet time. He repeated that the error of the Government was its leniency. If there had been given to the military the drumhead Court-martial, and to traitors hemp, it would have been more pleasing to loyal men. He hoped there would be no efforts to defeat this bill by senseless amendments. Every able-bodied man should be given to the country to put down the accursed rebellion. He explained the position of the Governor of Pennsylvania, as his colleague (Mr. Biddle) might injure that functionary. As to the civil revolution alluded to by his colleague he said, if the intention was to inaugurate one, it should be done at once; if by the conspirators at the North, the quicker the better. Our soldiers in the field would take care of the rebels of the South, and our loyal men at the North would take care of the rebels in that section. He would fight by land or sea for a thousand years against the rebels, and all of their allies at home and abroad. [Applause in the galleries, which the Speaker promptly checked.]

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said, that there was vitality enough to save the Government was beyond dispute. He did not believe that traitors at the North or South could destroy it. He would devote every drop of blood—every cent of treasure—to put down the rebellion. He appealed to the gentlemen not to drive him into a position of opposition to the bill, but to consent to proper amendments. He wished to relieve the citizens from their liability to arrest by some upstart inferior officer who would be left to determine what was or was not treason or loyalty. He desired to secure citizens in their constitutional rights.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess until 7.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode-Island, (Union,) had no doubt that some arrests had been unwisely and unlawfully made, but at the same time, he believed there were many in the rebel army who ought to have been arrested while they were here plotting treason. The President, at that time, however, did not display the energy becoming the Executive of the great nation. This bill needed all the moral power they could give it, and in order to commend it to the favor of all the people, he would be glad if it could be amended in several particulars. They should support the Administration, and strengthen its hands in the suppression of the rebellion. Gentlemen talked of illegal arrests, but these were trifles compared with the wrongs inflicted by the rebels on the loyal people of the North. There was nothing to discourage us. He hoped that soon Charleston, Savannah and Vicksburgh would be in our possession. He desired to give Great Britain a hint. If Nassau shall continue to violate our laws, and foster a nest of pirates there, England could not complain if Nassau shall share the same fate as the Barbary Powers, under similar circumstances.

Mr. Wright wanted the bill to go to the Committee on Military Affairs to be amended in several particulars, so as to prevent divisions in the North. He, too, wished the clergy exempted. They were the last class to be called from their sacred calling to the drudgery of the field.

Mr. White, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the bill for the reason that every citizen would be placed under the control of the President, and at his absolute pleasure be disposed of as he might desire. Beside, it was opposed to the letter, spirit and intent of the Constitution. If the devil himself had been called upon, he could not have devised a scheme better calculated to destroy the happiness of the people and distract the country, as has been illustrated in the history of the past eighteen months. This bill was proposed to rob the people of the last vestige of liberty. If these outrages shall be carried to the extent designed, an appeal will be made to the god of battle and justice.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) complimented Mr. Olin upon his decorous manner of opening this debate, in contrast with the remarks of Mr. Campbell, which were characterized by bitterness and severity. If the latter imagined any one on his (Vallandigham's) side would be deterred by threats from expressing his opinion or giving his vote, he entirely misunderstood the spirit of those on that side of the hall. I hurl back the threat in defiance in the gentleman's teeth. I spurn it. I spit upon it. It is not the argument to be addressed to equals here. It is personal insinuation against loyal men who sit with him here, strong in their attachment to a common Union of the States, and only differ as to the mode of preserving it. I hope that these denunciations will be spared.

Mr. Campbell—A significant fact is, that the gentleman applies my remarks as personal to himself and his colleague, (White.) I was denouncing traitors, and will denounce them while I have a place on this floor. It is my duty and my privilege. If the gentleman gives my remarks a personal application, I cannot help it.

Mr. Vallandigham—I yielded the floor in the spirit of a gentleman, and not to a blackguard. [Excitement everywhere.]

Mr. Campbell—The gentleman himself is a blackguard. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Robinson of Illinois, (Dem.)—We have been insulted again by contractors and plunderers of the Government. I demand that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Cox—I hope not. There are only a small number of them, and the fool-killers here can keep them in order.

Mr. Robinson—I insist upon the galleries being cleared.

The Speaker appealed to the gentlemen on the floor themselves to preserve order.

Mr. Vallandigham thought the lesson would be admitted by the galleries that this is a legislative and deliberative assembly, and that it is not becoming to express any approval or disapproval of whatever takes place upon the floor.

The Speaker made a few appropriate remarks, and appealed to the galleries to observe the propriety of the House.

Mr. Vallandigham, resuming, said that Mr. Campbell had called attention to what some gentleman in New-York had recently done, but if they were to learn lessons they were not to go to that quarter; for the same New-York gentleman, three months ago, if he mistook not, said he was for marching to Richmond, and when that was done he would let the "wayward sisters depart." He did not propose to debate the several merits of the bill on this floor. He proposed to try the great question before the people—the question of constitutionality and the unwise and injudicious exercise of powers not warranted by the provisions of the Constitution. They had appealed to the people since the 4th of March. The member from Pennsylvania (Campbell) ought to have heard their voice. He presumed he did. Ohio had spoken trumpet-tongued; and in this connection he alluded to the action of the Democratic Convention at Columbus in stern condemnation of illegal arrests. The President was too lenient. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said it was the people who were too lenient. They will be so no more. If you cannot restore the Union by force of arms, do not attempt its utter destruction and the rights of the States in any other way. In condemnation of the bill he said, do not destroy the country and erect on its ruins a stupendous despotism.

Mr. Campbell said he felt able to take care of himself here or elsewhere. He did not indulge in denunciations of any individual or member on this floor. He did, however, denounce traitors and sympathizers with treason. The member from Ohio rose in his place and made a personal application to himself. If the member saw proper to make such application, he had a right to do so. It was not for him (Campbell) to dispute the faithfulness of his own sketch. It was a pretty state of things if they could not denounce traitors in the American Congress. He had violated no rules. His expressions were sweeping, and adapted to every traitor in the land. If we (he said) cannot denounce rebels and their sympathizers, we fail in our duty to the country, and are slaves and cowards. There were hundreds of thousands of Democrats who war against rebels, but there were others who give countenance to traitors, and whose remarks here are quoted with approbation in the rebel newspapers, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let the gentleman from Ohio have his speech, delivered here to-night, published in the South, and it will give more aid to them than an army with banners. They will bide their time, and struggle on, and wait for a counter revolution in the North. He denied that the Republicans were destroying the Constitution. They sustained its honor, and the old flag, and the Government in full force and effect forever. If they were to take the counsels of the other side, they would be totally without remedy.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the speech of his colleague (Vallandigham) was unworthy of him—unworthy of any one who has grown to man's estate beneath the great instrument of the Constitution. The care of that instrument was in the hands of the people, and not in the hands of the gentleman, who no more represented the people than he (Bingham) did. When the people basely surrender the great trust, it will fail. So long as they please to stand by it, it will be maintained. How did the gentleman assume to be the guardian of the Constitution? Two days ago, on this floor, in the very spirit of his speech to-night, the gentleman undertook to demonstrate by mutilating a letter of Secretary Seward, that the Constitution did not allow the Administration to protect it against armed rebellion.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that he never undertook to catechize his colleague. His colleague could not draw him into a wrangle, for which he (Bingham) was qualified, and for which he (Vallandigham) had a profound contempt.

Mr. Bingham cared not whether his colleague took notice or not; the people would. He did not recognize his colleague's right to call his motives into question. His colleague was the last man on earth with whom he would wrangle. This language might be ambiguous; but he would give his colleague the benefit of it. He then replied to Mr. Vallandigham. His design was to send out the antidote with the poison which his colleague attempted to infuse into the public mind.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) after alluding to Mr. Olin's opening remarks, said the latter had no right to instruct the gentlemen here how they should act, and to prescribe for them a line of conduct. After him came the strapped and buttoned gentleman from Pennsylvania, who howled out his notes, threatening to consign the minority to eternal damnation when the popular denunciation should reach them. In private intercourse the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) was the most kind with whom he ever met. On this floor a stranger would take him to be Cato, the Censor. But he was not; for we read that Cato was dignified. The gentleman was severe simply in manner, not in matter—storming and terrible to those who knew him not, but those who knew him regarded his remarks as a ridiculous and pleasant episode. He had endeavored to attack his distinguished colleague, Mr. Vallandigham, who had, by his able argument, held all his listeners spell-bound. Who constituted the gentleman a judge of his colleague? Where was the standard for arraigning the minority on this floor? We, said Mr. Voorhees, hold you in sovereign and most unmitigated contempt. He then spoke of being repudiated at the polls, of having broken their pledges, and practicing stupendous frauds to raise armies on false pretences.

This was the time for plain talk, and he wished the gentlemen to know that the people whom he represented would never pay one dollar to buy the slaves of Missouri and set them free. The people will say to those who are forcing a depreciated currency on them, with gold at 64 per centum: You must obey us, we will not obey you; we will make you obey the Constitution. In the course of his remarks, he said no conservative General could stand the consuming flames of fanaticism, in obedience to the demands of which McClellan was stricken down. This was only another instance of the evil machinations of the radical element, and of the betrayal and deception of the people.

Mr. Olin remarked that, in accordance with his promise, he had given opportunity for discussion.

Several gentlemen, including Mr. Wickliffe, wished to make some inquiry.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected to Mr. Olin yielding the floor, unless unconditionally.

Mr. Wickliffe—By what right do you object?

Mr. Hickman—I am addressing the Speaker, as you ought to do.

Mr. Wickliffe—You have no right to speak. Sit down.

Mr. Olin did not propose to answer captious objections to the bill, a measure by common consent demanded by the exigencies of the country. A plausible objection cannot be made to it by any man who has a loyal heart, and is desirous to sustain the Government in this time of its trial. Those who have been denouncing it will soon understand the people will not surrender everything they hold dear, and visit those who oppose it with the condemnation they deserve.

Mr. Olin, at 11½ o'clock, moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Voorhees demanded the yeas and nays on that.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Noble, of Ohio, (Dem.,) called for the yeas and nays on the latter motion.

The question was decided in the affirmative by one majority.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Comments of the Richmond Press on Recent Events.

The Mission of M. Mercier to Richmond.

What is Thought of Senator Wilson's Conscription Bill.

THE REBELS AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Necessity for Planting Grain Instead of Tobacco.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

We have received our files of Richmond papers to Feb. 20. They furnish us the following extracts:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

"A GREAT GAME."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

There is something exceedingly unusual in the diplomatic proceedings and official notes which we have lately published, and which have passed between the Ministers of France and the United States. *In the first place*, Count Mercier, the French Minister, *has been given the* [illegible] *by the Secretary of State at Washington*. M. Mercier had recounted, for the information of his own Government, that he had [illegible]

[illegible]

down, and at the end of six months' fighting would begin again, if the Yankees still had stomach for it. Our army, we believe, would rather take the job of [illegible]

* * * * * * *

We all know, indeed, and are happy to know, that some of the Northwestern States are very sick of this war, heavily disaffected to the Washington Government, strongly disposed to break out of the debt they have incurred, and to an alliance, or even union, with the Confederacy, "if agreeable." This is a wholesome state of feeling, and must produce its fruits of disorganization and discouragement in the Northwestern troops. But let us not mistake the matter. Not one of those States has yet pronounced itself in this sense, though some stump orators have. When they do take such action—that is, when their Legislatures and Governors accredit Commissioners to Richmond for any such purpose, no doubt, they will be received and answered according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be told that the first thing they have to do is to call back their forces to their own country, that then we will be willing to make treaties with them, but that as to an union with the Confederacy, under the old flag or any other, they come two years too late. *Two years, and an abyss of horror and hatred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers crying aloud from the ground, all prohibit that impious union. If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant the vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—and to show them all suitable civilities—but at a proper distance.*

Before those authorized Commissioners are dispatched, however, we take the liberty of recommending to all our Generals and military authorities that if any distinguished citizens come prowling about our lines, purporting to be Northwestern Commissioners, they arrest those persons and send them on to Gen. Winder. [illegible]

The moral of all this, the lesson we have to learn from all the rumors both of French mediation and of Northwestern revolution, is that now, now more than ever, our army should be kept full, and strong, and ready. [illegible]

[illegible]

ment inflicted of [illegible] written charges against the delinquent.

True discipline can only be maintained by officers never overlooking a breach of duty, however slight.

Regimental commanders will be held strictly responsible that they require company officers to do all their duty. In case they do not perform all their duties, they must be arrested, and other officers found who will do their duty. Brigade commanders will hold regimental commanders strictly responsible for their compliance with their duties, and will promptly arrest and report as incompetent all field officers who fail to require their company officers to do all their duties as above prescribed.

A strict compliance with the above, and the individual and untiring exertions on the part of all officers, is necessary to preserve proper discipline in the command, and fit it for the work for which it was designed. Those officers who are not disposed or are unable to preserve discipline in their commands, must give way to those who can and will accomplish these objects.

Regimental commanders must rid the command of incompetent company officers, and the brigade commanders will take care to rid this brigade of incompetent and negligent regimental commanders. By order of

Maj.-Gen. WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry.

E. S. BURFORD, Captain and A. A. Gen.

FROM NEWPORT NEWS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.

Authentic information has reached the city, that a portion of HOOKER's army, twenty-five to thirty thousand strong, has landed at Newport News and Suffolk. The troops at the former place, comprise the division formerly commanded by BURNSIDE. They are erecting cabins and constructing ovens, with the apparent purpose of making it their quarters for a considerable period. The supposition is, that the place will be kept as a depot for troops, with a view to prevent desertions, and have them in readiness to send either to the South side or elsewhere as circumstances may demand.

CAPTURED ARMS.

An order just issued by Gen. LEE says:

"The privilege heretofore exercised by troops on the battle-field, of exchanging the small arms and field pieces for those captured from the enemy, is hereafter forbidden, and the prohibition will be strictly enforced by commanders. Disasters may easily result from a disregard of this necessary order. All such exchanges must be made by proper authority and with a due regard to the efficiency of the troops. Captured arms and artillery will be turned over to the Chief Ordnance officer, and be assigned, whenever practicable, to the troops whom the General shall, on testimony, award their capture."

BELLE BOYD.

Miss BELLE BOYD was serenaded in Knoxville, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the rebel Senate, on Feb. 18, Mr. SPARROW, of Louisiana, from the Military Committee, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the following joint resolution from the House, which was [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. MAXWELL, of Florida, submitted his views at some length [illegible]

[illegible]

innocuous? How lies, for example, our own harbor, which has never yet been properly defended, not even at its southern approach?

But that is not the question which tempts me now to trouble you. I wish simply to remind my countrymen that, as with individuals, so with a nation, there is a reputation to be maintained, as well as the reality of manly courage and self-confidence. When M. MERCIER was allowed to go to Richmond, where, there can be little doubt, he told the rebels, directly or indirectly, *to persevere*, we failed to maintain our dignity, and men, who felt as I must have been as much displeased as astonished at the latitude of an indulgence which they knew would be abused. Now, that all is revealed, what do the President and State Secretary wait for? Do they fear to precipitate a war with France, if they hand the intriguing Frenchman his passport? Be assured we shall not by any forbearance avoid it; while, by the Secretary's so doing, we should assume what, perhaps, in simple prudence, in the midst of our great difficulties, we have not maintained—a *front*. I mean toward foreign nations, befitting our true national grandeur, and such as the two most powerful of those nations have never hesitated to hold, and to exaggerate into a supercilious haughtiness toward us. At least there can be no doubt that a prompt and positive demand should be made for the French Minister's recall.

In thus writing, I have reason to know that I but sound the keynote to the universal sentiment of Americans. Our look and attitude as a nation have never been correspondent (at least Europe-ward) to the loftiness of our rightful pretensions. Nations—once more—are as individual men: to win respect from their competitors, they have to show, unmistakably, that they respect themselves.

L. O.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A train of fifteen wagons, loaded with hay and drawn by about eighty horses, was going from New Creek to Moorefield. When within about six miles of Romney the train was surprised by a squad of rebel cavalry. The train was accompanied by a squad of fifty men, who were completely surprised and captured. The rebels burned the wagons and contents and succeeded in getting away with the horses and prisoners.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

EFFECT OF HIGH PRICES FOR PAPER.—One of our largest publishing houses is about sending the stereotype plates of a bulky octavo volume to England to be printed; the cost of paper in America being so ruinously advanced, the work can be done cheaper abroad, reckoning in all the expenses of freight, duties and exchange.—*Boston Journal, Feb. 19.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Ullmann's Command.

SPECIAL ORDERS—LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN DETAILED FOR SPECIAL DUTY.

BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN'S HEADQUARTERS,
No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 15.—In accordance with the following orders of the Secretary of War, the officers and enlisted men therein named, will report at these headquarters without delay for duty and promotion.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 63.—19. Capts. J. C. Chadwick, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and BILLOP R. KEEFLER, Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, will report in person to Brig.-Gen. D. ULLMANN, United States Volunteers, New-York City, for duty. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77.—31. Lieut. GEO. TUCKER, Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brig.-Gen. D. ULLMANN, United States Volunteers, New-York City, for duty.

32. Private LOUIS E. GRANGER, Company A, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brig.-Gen. D. ULLMANN, United States Volunteers, New-York City, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79.—17. The following named officers and enlisted men are hereby detailed for special service, and will report for duty to Brig.-Gen. D. ULLMANN, No. 200 Broadway, New-York:

Capt. W. S. Hindkey, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Private John H. Rawlins, Co. K, 3d Maine Volunteers.
Sergt. W. S. Carter, Co. C, 1st Maine Artillery.
Sergt. Charles Brackett, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Private Charles Purdy, Co. E, 20th Maine Vols.
Corporal Milton J. Roberts, Co. H, 10th New-York Volunteers.
Private Arthur McAllister, 4th New-York Battery.
Private Joseph Hutch, Co. A, 20th Maine Vols.
Sergt. Wm. B. Moore, Co. C, 1st Maine Artillery.
Private Henry S. Hetherington, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Private Luther B. Fowler, 8th New-York Vols.

[illegible]

Private Walter H. White, Co. I, [illegible] Artillery.

By command of

D. ULLMANN,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding United States Volunteers.

The Children's Aid Society.

[illegible]

months, establishes the fact of the absolute need of such an institution in this City, and shows its great usefulness, even in its infancy.

Whole number of girls lodged	39
Sent to situations	38
To other institutions	19
To friends	14
To Western homes	21
Found situations, or employment, while in the Lodging-house, about	150

There are now twenty-six inmates, and it has averaged more than half that number for the whole time. Some have stayed one or two nights only, others two or three weeks—averaging, on the whole, about eight nights to each girl. About one-third of the lodgings were paid for by the girls. The Trustees design to make this a temporary home, where any poor young girl, whether seamstress, house servant or stranger in the City—without plan or purpose, employment, money or friends—may find a resting-place, and gain time to seek reputable employment.

REVIEW.

The report closes with the following retrospect:

"Ten years have elapsed. The Trustees can now review, with somewhat of satisfaction, their labor in developing the principles on which the Children's Aid Society is founded. They have expended nearly $140,000, have sent more than 7,500 to new homes, clothed and fed tens of thousands in the City, and sensibly reduced the volume of crime among the juvenile population now remaining.

"Much, very much, has been accomplished, but much more remains to be done. The Trustees have barely learned how much good may be achieved, how much evil prevented, by a faithful performance of duty in this direction.

"There are *forty thousand children* in New-York City who never attend a school. A hundred industrial schools ought to be established immediately; if not by charity, then by authority, and at the expense of the City government. No money can be expended so *profitably* as in saving body and soul.

"Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Treasurer."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. ISAAC BELL and JAMES R. SPALDING having resigned as Trustees on account of numerous and pressing engagements, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. BELL, and ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, to fill that occasioned by the resignation of Mr. SPALDING.

[illegible]

creting the birth of her child and burying it in a heap of ashes, thereby preventing a knowledge as to whether it was born alive or not, was sent to the State Prison one year. Thomas Madden, for stabbing an officer while in the discharge of his duty, State Prison one year. Sarah Egan, for entering a house and stealing, State Prison one year. John O'Brien, for assault and battery upon a man in the street, with some weapon, State Prison seven months. James Muldoon, grand larceny; State Prison one year. Nauman Sickle, attempting to pass a $100 bill at Lamb's Exchange; State Prison two years. Wm. Raymond, grand larceny; State Prison eighteen months. Charles Brauer, maintaining a bone boiling nuisance; fined $100. Thos. Price, petit larceny; County Jail four months. George Harris, (colored,) larceny; County Jail five months. Francis Grimes, (colored,) assault upon a colored woman with a hatchet; County Jail twenty days. Martin Lowe, stealing a watch and chain from a soldier; County Jail thirty days. Riley and McMann, assault and battery on a bartender; fined $20 each. Ann Leights, assault and battery on her mistress; County Jail thirty days. The Court then adjourned to the 20th of March.

A NEW CITY HALL IN NEWARK.—At a special meeting of the Newark City Council, held on Saturday night, it was resolved to proceed to the erection of a new City Hall, to include a Police Station, Council Chamber and offices for the City Government. The Police Committee were instructed to act jointly with the Committee on Public Buildings, to make application to the Legislature for power to raise a loan of $50,000 for the purpose, said Joint Committee to examine and report upon a suitable site for such building, together with the portable cost of the same.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A sad affair occurred in Newark on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. A woman named ANN STONE, residing in New-street, was burned to death under very painful circumstances. Her husband and the rest of the family retired about 10 o'clock, leaving Mrs. STONE sitting up, and about midnight one of her sons was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and aroused his father, who, upon going down stairs, found Mrs. STONE burnt to a crisp, the remains presenting nothing but a mass of charred matter. It is not known how the poor woman took fire.

MAD DOG IN ORANGE.—On Saturday afternoon, two children, one a son of Mr. GEO. HARRISON, and the other a son of Mr. CALVIN D. PIERSON, were bitten in Main-street, Orange, by a large Newfoundland dog, in a rabid state. He also bit another dog, and was finally shot by Mr. BETHUEL D. HARRISON. The number of rabid dogs which have made their appearance in Newark and vicinity this Winter is unusual.

SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED OVER THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Since Aug. 1, 1861, 116,863 soldiers have been transported over the New-Jersey Railroad to Washington and intermediate stations, without accident.

WAGES MOVEMENT.—The journeymen masons of Newark, have resolved to demand $2 per day for their labor, on and after Monday, March 9.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to first Saturday of March, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1345, 611, 421½, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1465, 1467, 1473, 1475, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1495, 1497, 1499. *Part II.*—Nos. 1000, 1468, 1490, 1500, 1534, 1550, 1554, 1556, 1518, 1580, 834, 1508, 1530, 1568, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1594, 1596.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 52, 218, 45, 288, 221, 250.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1553, 1145, 1447, 1127, 311, 1495, 1453, 799, 1547, 261, 1489, 1493, 1459, 1003, 495, 515, 1157, 1473, 1027. *Part II.*—Nos. 1482, 800, 1718, 1720, 1732, 1528, 1622, 1624, 1626, 914, 470, 1052, 518, 1730.

The Relations of the State and Federal Courts—Are Judgments in the Latter Foreign Judgments.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

John Gardiner and others vs. Daniel Tyler.—This was an appeal by the defendant, from a judgment rendered on a trial at the Circuit, before Justice CLERKE, without a jury, on the 6th of March, 1861.

The action was on a decree rendered by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of this State, in an admiralty cause *in rem*, brought by the present plaintiffs, as libelants, against the bark *White Squall*, on a bottomry bond, the decree being against the appellant, one of the claimants of the bark, and John J. Boyd, his surety, as bondsman, in a bond given in the admiralty cause, under the act of Congress of March 3d 1847, to procure the release of the bark from custody. The judgment on the bond was made a part of the general decree in the cause, in conformity to that act.

The defences set up by the answer were that the bond was not executed by the defendant, (Tyler,) or by his authority, and therefore that the District Court had no jurisdiction to render the judgment in question. Also, that Boyd, the other defendant in the judgment, in the District Court, had paid $5,700, and the plaintiffs had released him and thereby discharged Tyler, the present defendant, and further, that the judgment in the District Court was for the penalty of the bond, and not for the amount actually due, and that the only sum remaining due was interest on $15,995 12 from 6th June, 1858. The plaintiffs read in evidence an exemplification of the record from the District Court and rested. To this record the defendant objected, which objection was overruled. A motion to dismiss the complaint was also overruled.

The appeal was based upon the following points: The offer to prove that the defendant never executed the bond in question; never authorized the same to be executed; never knew of the execution thereof until long after the determination of the suit in the District Court; and that he never in any manner ratified the execution of the bond—was improperly rejected by the Court. The District Court had no jurisdiction *in personam* of the defendant, Tyler, other than in respect to the bond alleged to have been executed by him to the Marshal under the statute of 1847. The lawful execution of that bond by Tyler, therefore, was the fact upon which the question of jurisdiction wholly depended.

The record of the judgment of the District Court was not conclusive evidence of that fact; but its verity was liable to be impeached and negatived in the same manner and to the same extent as the record of a foreign judgment. The Federal Courts of the United States are Courts of another Government, and stood in the same relation to this Court as the Courts of another country. When the question of jurisdiction is in issue, the judgment of a Court of another State—and *a fortiori*, the judgment of a Court of another Government—is in its effect like a foreign judgment; it is *prima facie* evidence; but for all purposes of sustaining that issue it is examinable into to the same extent as a judgment rendered by a foreign Court. (Starbuck *vs.* Murray, 5 Wend., 148.)

The provision of the Constitution, (Section 1, Article 4,) has no application to judgments of the Federal Courts. It refers only to "judicial proceedings of every other State." But if it were applicable, it does not prevent an inquiry into the jurisdiction of the Court, in which the original judgment was given, to pronounce it.

Story on the Constitution, Section 1,313; Bessell *vs.* Briggs, 9 Mass., 462, 467; Shumway *vs.* Stillman, 4 Cow, 392; Borden *vs.* Fitch, 15 J. R., 141.

The other points are of minor importance.

Decision reserved.

J. T. Williams and E. H. Owen for appellants.

E. Seymour and Jer. Larocque for respondent.

United States Circuit Court....FEB. 23.

Before Judge Shipman.

The February term of this Court opened this morning. Owing to the storm, some of the jurors were absent, and the jury business was adjourned till the 25th.

SENTENCE.

Patrick Mulvihill, indicted for larceny in stealing $50 in Treasury notes from the Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, was arraigned and pleaded guilty, and the Court thereupon sentenced him to pay a fine of $20 and to be imprisoned for ten days.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bidwell vs. *Durfee et al.*; *Leet* vs. *Johnson et al.*; *Chambers* vs. *Bradly, &c.*; *Dillon* vs. *Romaine et al.*; *Martin et al.* vs. *Lynch et al.*—The first and last granted, the other denied.

Costello vs. *Pollock.*—Motion granted, defendant to stipulate not to prosecute.

Wheelwright vs. *Waterman, &c.*; *Lyons* vs. *Stokes et al.*—Motions denied.

Conover vs. *Bennett et al.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of G. Schooming, Guardian, &c.—See memoranda.

Fleming, &c. vs. *Robinson.*—Order of 16th of February modified so as to require defendant to pay on the judgment the sum of $121 76, with interest from July, 1862, and $15 costs and disbursements, &c.

Rich et al. vs. *Snell*; *Roylance* vs. *Roylance.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ann L. Underhill et al. for Sale of Real Estate.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Helma Butt, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

Watson et al. vs. *Thebon.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Boune et al. vs. *Casey.*—Denied on the ground of irregularity; granted on the merits on payment of $10 costs of motion and disbursements, to abide cause. Judgment, and levy, if any, to stand as security.

Before Justice Clerke.

Sheldon vs. *Ferris et al.*—Order settled.

Buck, Receiver, vs. *Briggs et al.*—Case settled.

Middlebrook vs. *Merchants' Bank,*—Findings settled: first, third, fifth, seventh and 10th amendments allowed; the eighth partly allowed, &c.

Before Justice Leonard.

Meyer vs. *Bonard.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Burrell vs. *Jewett*; *Lupton* vs. *The Same.*—Orders appointing appraisers and staying proceedings granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23, 1863.

$52,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100	150	Erie Railway....	77¾
36,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Coup	92¾	100	do..........	77¾
70,000	do............	93	100	do.......b30	78
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.		200	do.......s60	77¾
	Notes Oct. & Apl.	104⅛	150	do.......s30	77¾
30,000	do..........	104¼	150	do.......s60	77¾
13,500	do. Feb & Aug.	103	1250	do..........	78
21,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	97	700	do..........	78⅛
30,000	do..........	96⅞	400	do.......b10	78⅛
5,000	U. S. D. Nts....	163¾	300	do.......b30	78⅛
2,500	do..........	164	50	Erie R. Pref.....	102⅛
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62..	100¼	100	do..........	102⅜
2,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	75½	100	Hud. Riv. R.....	97⅞
2,000	Cal. St. 7s.....	131⅛	100	do..........	98
3,000	Brook. C. W. L...	120	200	do.......s30	98
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s.....	119½	300	Harlem R.......	36⅜
9,000	B., N.Y.&E.1st M.	110	50	do..........	36⅞
2,000	Harlem R. 2d M..	103⅝	800	Harlem R Pref...	77
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	102	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	97⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	125	650	do..........	98
1,000	do..........	125½	230	Reading R.......	91
3,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	109	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	62
11,000	do..........	108⅞	1000	do.......s30	62
5,000	do..........	108⅞	1100	do..........	62⅛
5,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr.	92	200	do.......s30	62⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. In B..	82	100	do.......b30	62⅛
3,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	71⅛	300	do..........	62⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42⅛	250	do..........	62¼
1,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	60	500	do.......b30	62⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m...	106	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S...	106
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	91	20	Panama Railroad..	182½
10,000	do..........	91⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s60	93⅛
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82	100	do..........	93⅛
3,000	Amer. Gold.....	163⅞	250	do..........	93⅛
60,000	do..........	163¾	100	Clev. & Pitts R..	71
50,000	do..........	163⅝	1200	do..........	71⅛
290,000	do..........	164	50	do.......s30	71⅛
10,000	do.......s5	164	300	do..........	71⅛
5,000	do.......s10	164	94	Gal. & Chi. R....	94
5,000	do.......s30	163¾	100	do..........	94⅛
30,000	do.......b10	164⅛	45	Clev. & Tol. R....	95⅛
40,000	do..........	164⅛	50	do..........	95⅛
50,000	do..........	164¼	100	do.......s30	95⅛
20,000	do.......b30	165	300	do.......s30	95⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pref'd..	19⅛	1500	do..........	96
100	do..........	19⅝	500	do.......b30	96⅛
50	Quicksilver M. Co..	37	500	Chic. & R. I. R...	94⅛
5	Pacific M. S. Co....	163	150	do..........	94⅛
250	do..........	164	600	do..........	94⅛
25	do..........	164⅛	300	do.......b30	95
100	do.......b30	164⅛	200	do.......s45	94⅛
20	N. Y. Cen. R.....	119	136	New-Jersey R.....	155
50	do..........	119⅛	50	P. F. W. & Chi. R..	67
350	do..........	119⅛	50	do.......s10	67
350	do..........	119⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. R....	35
100	do.......b30	120	100	do..........	35⅛
250	A. & T. H. Pref....	71	50	do..........	35⅛
100	do..........	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R...	18

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98¾	200	Erie Railway...s30	78
20,000	do..........	98⅞	100	do.......s60	78
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	100¼	100	do..........	78⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71.. Reg.	91	300	do.......b30	78⅛
40,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93⅛	100	do..........	78⅛
5,000	do..........	94	200	do.......s60	78⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	92⅛	100	do..........	78⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	100	1100	do..........	78⅛
2,100	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.		100	do.......b30	78⅛
	Notes. Oct. & Apl.	104⅛	100	Erie Railway Pref.	102⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	100	do..........	102⅛
15,000	Mo. St. 6s......	65⅛	100	do.......b3.	102⅛
5,000	do..........	65⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R....	94⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	131⅛	100	do.......s30	94
5,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	76	100	Hudson River R...	97⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m...	91⅛	100	do.......b10	97⅛
20,000	do..........	92	150	do..........	97⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. In. B...	91⅛	50	do.......s30	97⅛
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	105⅛	50	do..........	97
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	85	100	do..........	97⅛
6,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	71⅛	600	Harlem R........	37
22	Bank of Commerce	93	200	Reading R.......	91⅛
50	do..........	93	400	M. S. & N. I. R...	62⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank.	103	100	do.......s15	62
19	Bank of N. Amer..	99	200	do..........	62⅛
40,000	Amer. Gold.....	164¾	50	Panama R......s5	183
60,000	do..........	164⅛	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	93⅛
5,000	do.......s5	164⅛	100	do..........	94
25,000	do..........	164⅛	1700	Clev. & Pitts. R...	70
10,000	do.......s10	164⅛	300	do..........	70⅛
5,000	do.......s3	164⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R....	95⅛
15,000	do.......b30	165⅛	1000	do..........	95⅛
10,000	do.......b10	164⅛	100	do.......b10	96
50,000	do..........	164⅛	700	Chic. & R. I. R..b10	94⅛
80,000	do..........	164⅛	500	do..........	94⅛
120	Cary Imp. Co.....	10	300	do.......s30	94
50	Pac. Mail S. Co....	165	400	do..........	94⅛
300	do..........	166	100	do.......b30	94⅛
200	do..........	165⅛	250	P., F. W. & C. R. s60	66
200	do..........	167	100	do..........	66⅛
100	do.......b30	168	100	do..........	66⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	119⅛	50	C., B. & Q. Rd....	109
450	do..........	119	50	Chi. & Alton R....	62
100	do..........	119⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$32,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.		100	Hudson R. R....s30	97
	Notes.......Oct	104⅛	50	do..........	97⅛
17,000	U. S. 6s 1 year C.	97	100	Harlem R.......s3	36⅛
55,000	U. S. D. Nts.....	164	500	do.......b3	37
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	65	100	Harlem R. Prfd..b3	77⅛
10,000	American Gold	165	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	62⅛
225,000	do..........	164⅛	550	do.......b3	62⅛
120,000	do..........	164⅛	400	do..........	62⅛
30,000	do.......s5	164⅛	200	do.......s10	62
25,000	do.......b5	164⅛	1000	do.......b3	62
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	130	50	M. S. & N. I. G....	106⅛
259	Penn Coal Co.....	126	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	93⅛
100	Cumber. Coal Prf..	19⅛	50	do..........	93⅛
25	QuicksilverMin.Co.	36⅛	200	Clev. & Pitt. R....	71
400	Pacific M. S. Co....	165	100	do..........	70⅛
50	do..........	165⅛	100	do..........	70⅛
50	do.......b10	165⅛	1300	do..........	70⅛
100	do.......b10	165⅛	2800	do..........	70
200	N. Y. Central R. s3	119⅛	5300	do.......b3	70
50	do..........	119⅛	300	do..........	69⅛
210	do..........	119⅛	150	Galena & Chi.....	94
1100	Erie R..........	78⅛	100	do..........	94⅛
100	do.......b3	78⅛	1200	do..........	94⅛
200	do..........	78⅛	1900	Clev. & Tol. Rd...	96
7000	do.......b3	78	500	do.......s10	96
800	do..........	78	200	do.......b3	96⅛
2000	do.......s3	78	500	do.......s10	96
300	Erie Railway Pref..	102	250	Chi. & R. I. R....	94⅛
250	do.......b3	102	200	do..........	94⅛
400	Alton & T. H. Pr...	71	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R..	67⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. Reg. 5s, '74.	93⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	62
15,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c.		100	do.......b3	62⅛
	Notes.......Oct.	104⅛	100	do.......s3	62⅛
14,000	Debt Certificates.	97⅛	50	do..........	62⅛
30,000	Amer. Gold.....	164⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R......	93⅛
60,000	do.......b3.	164⅛	200	do.......b3	93⅛
75,000	do..........	164⅛	100	do..........	93⅛
95,000	U. S. D. Nts....	164⅛	2050	Clev. & Pitts. R...	70
550	Pacific Mail.....	167	100	do.......b10	70⅛
100	do.......s5	167	150	Gal. & Chi. R.....	94⅛
200	do..........	166⅛	150	do.......s60	94
150	do.......s10	166⅛	50	do..........	94⅛
50	do.......b10	167	100	do.......b3	94⅛
400	Erie Railway...s30	78	150	do..........	94⅛
900	do..........	78	200	Clev. & Tol. R...s3	96⅛
100	do.......s10	78⅛	800	do..........	96
500	do..........	78⅛	400	do.......b3	96
2550	do..........	78⅛	500	Chic. & R. I. R....	94⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.....b3	102⅛	2850	do..........	94⅛
50	Hud. R. R.......	97⅛	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	39⅛
200	Harlem Railroad.b3	37⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R...	66⅛
100	do..........	37⅛	100	do.......s60	66
100	do..........	37⅛	350	T. H. & A. Prf....	71
500	Reading R......b3	91⅛	200	do..........	71⅛
100	do..........	91⅛			

MONDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 14:

Increase in Loans	$232,288
Decrease in Specie	445,046
Decrease in Circulation	3,781
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,382,878

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 22, 1862.	Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 14, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	139,950,958	178,335,880	178,103,592
Specie	28,875,992	37,981,414	38,426,460
Circulation	5,489,496	8,752,536	8,756,317
Gross Deposits	127,636,753	218,644,246	211,910,731
Exchanged	18,557,677	48,540,488	44,189,851
Undrawn	109,079,076	170,103,758	167,720,880
In Sub-Treasury	4,855,794	10,060,535	9,834,529

The Bank return shows a further accumulation of Deposits, and places the line above $170,000,000. The other lines present a steady movement. The price of Money to-day is 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6 ⅌ cent. on choice Merchant paper. The price of Gold is 2@2½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Saturday afternoon, and the rates for Exchange on London are advanced to 181@181½ ⅌ cent. The firmness in Gold, after Saturday's closing, was not generally anticipated; but an active speculation for the rise early in the day soon advanced the price to 165 ⅌ cent., from which there was a partial decline at the 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Boards.

The Stock Exchange responded to the additional rise in Gold Coin on the speculative Share list, and immense sales of Erie were made by a leading *Bull* in the Stock, at 78 ⅌ cent., availing of the sudden buoyancy. The new buyers, however, are equally strong, and, after he had closed out 10,000 Shares, the price went up to 78⅜@½ ⅌ cent., as against 76¾ on Saturday night. The Western Shares were also firm, though not advanced in the same proportion. The fluctuations in Cleveland and Pittsburgh were frequent, and the sales large at the 1 o'clock Public Board, at a sudden decline of 1½ ⅌ cent. No cause was assigned for the feverish feeling in the stock. The Government stocks were higher by ½@1 ⅌ cent. than on Saturday on the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 the 2½ ⅌ cent. on the 5 ⅌ cents of 1874, both of which are said to be going abroad in moderate amounts, stimulated by the large premium on bills on London. About $100,000 of the 5 ⅌ cents of 1874 were taken at 92⅞@93 at the early Board. Pacific Mail shares were also again higher and Panama steady. The entire movement through the day up to the 4 o'clock Board, was decidedly buoyant in prices on a large business accomplished.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board the general market was firm, with continued activity in Erie and an improved movement in Galena, Rock Island and Toledo. Pittsburgh about steady at 70 ⅌ cent. and Michigan Southern in fair request at 62⅛ ⅌ cent. In Gold Coin the sales were chiefly at 164⅜@164⅝, closing 164⅜@⅝ ⅌ cent. at the Board, but selling at a later hour at 165⅛.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	163	165½	Harlem	35¾	37½
U.S.C.H. Notes	161¾	164⅞	Harlem Pref.	78½	77
U. S. 6s, 1881	99	100¼	Mich. Central	96	97
Tennessees	62⅞	62	Mich. Southern	60¾	62⅛
Missouris	65	65	Mich. Guarant'd.	105¾	106
N. Y. Central	118¾	119	Illinois Central	92⅞	93⅜
Erie	77	78⅛	Pittsburgh	70	70
Erie Preferred	101⅞	102⅛	Galena	93⅞	94⅛
Hudson	97⅞	97⅞	Rock Island	93⅞	94⅛
Toledo	95⅛	96	Treasury Certifs.	96⅞	97
Pacific Mail	162¼	166¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	104	104⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109	American Exchange	96
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	102¼
Mechanics'	106	Metropolitan	102
Greenwich	170	East River	90
National	94	Market	90
Merchants' Exchange	85	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	125	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	90	Atlantic	65
Commerce	91½	Importers' and Traders'	98

There is increased firmness in most of the Railway Mortgages. The following bids were made to day:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	125	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex.	96½
Erie firsts, '68	121	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71½
Erie thirds, '83	120½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Erie fourths, '80	111½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Erie fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Hud. firsts, '69	121	Tol. & Wab., Int. Bonds.	91½
Hud. seconds, s. f., '75	122	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
Harlem seconds, '64	103¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	118
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	122	New-Jersey C. seconds	118
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	105¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	125½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	109	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway, for the week ending Feb. 14, 1863, are as follows:

Passengers	$6,100 97	Mails	$508 33
Freight	9,322 29	Express	252 08
Total			$16,273 67
Same period last year			10,472 23
Increase			$5,801 44

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $294,300 19, (including for Customs, $74,000;) payments, $898,843 68; balance, $9,455,992 48.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 21.	LOANS. Feb. 14.	SPECIE. Feb. 21.	SPECIE. Feb. 14.
Bk. of New-York	7,197,497	7,358,126	1,657,773	1,832,897
Manhattan Co.	6,714,968	6,625,455	2,035,588	2,021,592
Merchants' Bank	6,938,642	6,861,627	2,288,534	2,268,694
Mechanics' Bank	4,919,576	5,059,071	871,441	866,557
Union Bank	5,008,979	4,878,343	2,127,819	2,090,085
Bank of America	10,336,450	10,319,863	2,009,914	1,958,575
Phenix Bank	4,026,729	4,127,210	764,111	777,818
City Bank	3,773,181	3,641,886	1,926,928	2,861,584
Tradesmen's Bank	2,568,155	2,634,940	160,587	160,147
Fulton Bank	1,909,148	1,923,728	383,043	401,246
Chemical Bank	3,311,667	3,339,000	2,906,833	2,921,667
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,626,261	2,638,739	172,894	172,894
National Bank	2,342,976	2,247,187	575,633	571,470
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,611,060	1,619,108	194,819	194,684
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,003,652	979,559	205,762	205,660
Greenwich Bank	518,538	531,306	335,985	336,985
Leather Man. Bk.	2,781,796	2,789,005	530,354	547,607
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,420,127	1,302,030	335,155	311,473
Bk. St. New-York	5,747,255	5,700,887	1,093,158	1,042,273
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,515,174	9,609,993	1,977,008	2,260,225
Bk. of Commerce	13,778,003	13,832,915	996,512	1,000,611
Broadway Bank	4,689,759	1,472,747	868,105	881,254
Ocean Bank	2,296,214	2,267,747	242,467	251,415
Mercantile Bank	3,733,459	3,803,848	555,595	566,287
Pacific Bank	1,570,700	1,581,779	219,928	221,694
Bank of Republic	4,036,367	4,978,843	1,675,673	1,602,713
Chatham Bank	186,366	937,641	93,931	97,683
People's Bank	876,875	899,995	88,532	89,361
Bank of N. Am.	3,179,891	3,137,279	186,592	182,503
Hanover Bank	2,265,782	2,245,415	171,951	171,996
Irving Bank	1,011,290	1,081,887	81,404	83,426
Metropolitan Bk.	10,507,840	10,661,734	1,428,361	1,463,259
Citizen's Bank	893,559	934,197	65,047	65,067
Nassau Bank	2,366,376	2,366,329	277,238	279,177
Market Bank	2,443,569	2,436,545	202,449	206,557
St. Nicholas Bank	1,683,912	1,650,045	152,668	136,160
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,178,100	3,194,785	376,765	371,041
Corn Exch. Bank	2,993,860	2,888,199	456,523	377,952
Continental Bank	3,820,551	3,838,163	321,312	327,446
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,336,929	2,337,498	336,827	336,061
Oriental Bank	749,932	742,470	46,529	46,602
Marine Bank	1,962,792	1,741,889	551,582	495,128
Atlantic Bank	763,135	765,861	74,875	75,084
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,511,786	3,544,178	617,762	570,674
Park Bank	10,905,736	10,713,700	4,636,039	5,021,817
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,163,760	1,111,704	168,762	170,102
Grocers' Bank	887,700	879,393	76,700	73,531
North River Bank	906,463	923,577	60,262	60,262
East River Bank	411,674	400,833	40,546	41,216
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,554,856	1,498,467	102,336	101,756
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	468,880	458,431	116,919	116,928
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	516,056	496,835	51,351	43,299
Bull's Head Bank	512,911	540,720	32,006	32,006
N.Y. County Bank	399,431	401,560	54,462	55,032
Total	178,335,880	178,103,592	37,981,414	38,426,460
	Increase	$232,288	Decrease	$445,046

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 21.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 14.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 21.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 14.
Bk. of New-York	307,721	308,380	7,315,073	7,357,129
Manhattan Co	69,473	69,907	6,870,798	6,644,463
Merchants' Bank	273,972	274,067	6,953,564	6,813,241
Mechanics' Bank	330,384	331,090	4,403,135	4,220,945
Union Bank	96,062	96,071	5,301,446	4,871,767
Bank of America	34,361	34,343	10,131,540	10,253,495
Phenix Bank	67,840	67,819	3,434,559	3,260,326
City Bank	......	......	5,826,028	6,001,269
Tradesmen's Bank	334,819	334,342	1,692,566	1,810,911
Fulton Bank	136,954	137,200	2,261,404	2,219,648
Chemical Bank	48,293	48,836	6,965,929	6,734,772
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,755	126,888	1,768,691	1,700,740
National Bank	79,318	79,327	1,974,830	1,838,875
Butch. & Drov. Bk	295,572	295,906	1,832,219	1,781,207
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	191,280	191,530	1,267,585	1,242,039
Greenwich Bank	87,397	87,686	609,333	596,211
Leather Man. Bk.	273,174	236,308	2,349,167	2,401,615
Seventh Ward Bk.	83,937	84,135	1,439,712	1,351,020
Bk. St. New-York	264,028	262,372	5,467,768	4,990,420
Am. Exchange Bk.	168,058	168,164	7,897,570	7,963,930
Bk. of Commerce	1,705	1,705	9,851,056	10,205,934
Broadway Bank	218,927	219,083	5,167,681	4,898,135
Ocean Bank	91,272	91,292	1,742,590	1,652,131
Mercantile Bank	6,275	6,275	4,196,886	4,082,377
Pacific Bank	104,342	103,460	1,522,275	1,490,668
Bank of Republic	153,826	153,934	4,374,113	4,541,759
Chatham Bank	26,128	26,128	808,103	766,352
People's Bank	70,225	70,392	802,226	807,822
Bank of N. Am.	174,891	174,932	2,449,080	2,414,107
Hanover Bank	152,493	152,552	1,444,775	1,348,734
Irving Bank	93,355	93,370	856,250	872,356
Metropolitan Bk.	555,940	553,617	9,463,948	9,486,316
Citizen's Bank	162,272	162,731	754,807	756,974
Nassau Bank	11,001	11,052	1,946,074	1,886,072
Market Bank	216,267	216,252	1,834,687	1,841,356
St. Nicholas Bank	179,646	179,740	1,168,532	1,200,204
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	578,228	578,450	2,326,789	2,363,349
Corn Exch. Bank	283,366	281,167	2,529,960	2,257,199
Continental Bank	250,163	250,256	2,197,041	2,160,716
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	310,826	311,352	2,132,213	2,094,479
Oriental Bank	143,722	147,844	703,966	722,528
Marine Bank	221,943	222,326	2,070,104	2,223,807
Atlantic Bank	121,749	121,820	591,940	576,949
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	169,449	169,942	3,318,251	3,382,038
Park Bank	370,137	370,649	14,224,511	13,889,467
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	55,523	55,525	892,418	877,961
Grocers' Bank	37,356	37,384	683,069	691,790
North River Bank	77,209	77,243	727,039	714,210
East River Bank	110,912	111,053	376,682	385,402
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	6,382	6,533	1,282,203	1,245,274
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	138,432	138,514	297,956	291,288
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	159,890	159,980	629,403	506,722
Bull's Head Bank	150,772	150,920	545,665	548,326
N.Y. County Bank	115,304	115,441	529,555	535,915
Total	$8,752,536	$8,756,317	170,103,758	167,720,880
	Decrease	$3,781	Increase	$2,382,878

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1863.

The General Markets were not very active today, as there was a partial suspension of business, in honor of the Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday. Light sales of domestic produce, including Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky, were made, at somewhat firmer, but irregular prices. Cotton advanced 1c.@2c. ⅌ ℔., Middling closing as high as 90c.@91c. ⅌ ℔., with rather more doing. Pimento and Raisins were more freely purchased, the former at prices ranging from 22c.@24c. ⅌ ℔., and the latter at an advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ box. The sales of Groceries included very moderate lots of Coffee and Molasses, with a fair amount of Teas, and 1,000 hogsheads and 750 boxes Sugars, at very full prices. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 28	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans.........George Washington.........Feb. 26.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at.........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:40 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We are now receiving a large and entirely New Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Suited to PARLOR, DINING ROOM and CHAMBER.
CURTAINS in
BROCATELS, COTELLINES,
BROCADE SATINS, PLUSHES,
TAPESTRIES, MOQUETTES,
SILK REPS, SATIN DELAINES.
NEW BORDERINGS for Trimmings.
WORSTED REPS, PLAIN, FIGURED and PRINTED, All Colors.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Goods.
SHADES, in Gold, Painted or in Buff and White Holland, made and put up.
Our Stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS has been materially added to.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.
150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.
200 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN. A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS. Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
100 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

COTTON GOODS. COTTON GOODS.
A LARGE, VALUBLE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
of all the popular and well-known brands, and purchased previous to the late advance,
SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ALSO GINGHAMS, PRINTS, LAWNS, NAPKIN, TABLE AND FRONTING LINENS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SPLENDID DAMASK DOYLIES, ALL LINEN, at 8 and 12½ cents each.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly damaged by water, at 10, 12½, and 16 cents each.
VERY CHEAP.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
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Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; six for $13 50, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample. FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 655 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, 23d inst., an extensive stock of
WHITE GOODS,
Consisting of
PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN JACONETS,
Cambric, Mull, Nainsook and Swiss Muslin,
Twilled Long Cloths, Brilliants,
Dimities, plain and figured Organdies, &c.
These goods will be offered at a very small advance upon old prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LACE CARTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Invite the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to their stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
AND
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHOICE SPRING DRESS GOODS.
On MONDAY, Feb. 23,
we will open our SPRING STOCK of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
French Popelines, Challies and Bareges, Drab. Mode, and Slate Alpacas, and Delaines, Drab Silk Warp Epingline Cloths, French Prints, Brilliants, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.
We are now offering
A LARGE STOCK OF
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES AND TAFFETAS,
at a small advance on last year's prices.
Also,
A choice assortment of PLAIN COLORED SILKS, much under the present market value.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
We are now offering our large stock of
COTTON GOODS,
Consisting of the favorite brands of
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 SHEETINGS,
about 20 per cent. lower than the present
WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at the lowest market prices, a large line of
SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
Table Cloths, Table Damask,
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, &c.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS
At the usual low prices, for one week only,
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co., jewelers.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM AND ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20; vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 5 BOND-STREET, having fifteen years' experience in the use of chloroform in extracting teeth, can be consulted with perfect safety. Children, from six years upward, take it daily. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Baldwin, Gilchrist and Stilwell.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and the future, and was never known to fail; she brings together those long separated; causes speedy marriages. Come one, come all, to No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lucky numbers free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted, by a well-disposed woman, with the best of references from last employer, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general work; is a good cook and baker, also a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., in the rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY two competent young women, situations, one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business in all its branches; best of references can be given; no objections to the country; can be seen till engaged. Address S. M., No. 25 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two sisters, with references of four years from their late employer, will go separate or together in the above capacities, in City or country; they are neat and respectful, and thoroughly competent for their duties in a respectable family. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank; wages moderate in a steady place.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 259½ Hudson-st., north of Canal-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; she is economical and trustworthy. Can produce the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up shirts in superior style; is a good baker; is willing and obliging; wages, $7 to $8, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer and an excellent baker; is neat, willing and obliging and not afraid of work. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook or laundress by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook and an excellent laundress; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook with a private family, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 38 Macdougal-st., over the store.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman wants a place as good cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework, in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 727 6th-av. Has good references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a capable, trusty servant girl, to do the cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and neat; best references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of testimonials as to capability and character; has lived eight years in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 98 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young German girl wants a situation in a small family; can do all kinds of fine needle-work; has good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse, and to do sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as competent chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or as chambermaid and nurse; references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, is a first-rate sewer, and can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing to make herself generally useful, and will try to suit her employers. Inquire at 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable American young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent hand with children, and a good sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is competent to cut and make children's dresses; and is a very neat sewer; no objection to assist in light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with excellent testimonials from her last employer, to whom she refers; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st.
W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; or would take care of two grown children; is a good plain sewer and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady; has good reference. Call at or address No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, in the rear. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly, and is an excellent seamstress; can produce the highest testimonials as to ability, &c., from her former employers. Apply at No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS NURSE for a young infant; one healthy, competent and thoroughly recommended, may apply for a situation at No. 390 5th-av., on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, as nurse and seamstress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 163 East 18th-st.

FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl who can go as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid, wishes a situation; can give good reference; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and can produce best of references as to character and capability. Apply at C. C. BEDELL'S, late Bookham & Bedell, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of a large wash, a situation as laundress in the City or country; understands mangling; can iron gentlemen's linen in superior style; no objection to a school or boarding house; wages $8 to $10. Call at or address 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, gentlemen's washing or family washing; is an excellent doer up of clothes; has good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at her residence, No. 236 West 16th-st., second floor, back room.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 25 years established, continues to furnish first-class male and female servants for City or country, German, English, Scotch, American, &c. Men servants for all kinds of work, and all good servants, male or female, will find the best situations.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors East of Broadway; German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as general houseworker in a private family. Good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 43d-st., second floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed by a fine young widow lady from the country as housekeeper; she understands housekeeping in all its branches; home wanted more than salary; City or country will answer; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. R., Box No. 154 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper; can give good references. Apply for three days at No. 39 Commerce-st., near Barrow.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

MALES.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO get employment of some kind; is 37 years of age; a good penman and quick at figures, but has never been in any business in New-York; is willing and active, and would make himself useful anywhere; first-class recommendations. Address R. O. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, A situation as a hardware salesman or stock clerk, by a young man who has been in the business in this City for a number of years; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, giving name of firm, H. C., Box No. 4,947 Post-office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had ten years' experience in a wholesale and retail clothing house, wishes a situation as salesman; or in any other business in the way of selling. Apply for one week to W. W., No. 91 East 13th-st., where reference can be had.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A FIRST-RATE BOOK-keeper wants a situation; is a superior penman and a thorough business man; has had long experience; can furnish the very best of references, including past employer's and several bankers. Address M. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, wants a situation in a wholesale grocery business; has 18 months' experience. Prefers a situation where no liquor is sold. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of references given. Address Box No. 1,360 N. Y. Post-office.

AS CUTTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cutter by one who has had 20 years' experience; has been six years in last situation. For reference, inquire at his late employers, No. 76 Fulton-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent man, who understands the business in all its requirements, also the raising and taking care of stock and the management of a dairy. Would be willing to take a farm on shares. Has satisfactory references. Address T. A., Box No. 804 New-York Post-office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable Protestant man, as farmer and gardener, or either, separately; is a married man, with a small family; understands both, in all their branches; has had seventeen years' experience in the business—twelve years in one place. Can be recommended from his last place, if required. Address T. W., farmer, Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands the business in all its various branches, viz: hothouse and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and early forcing of fruit and vegetables; also, the laying out and planting of new grounds and the preparation and erecting of new graperies; has lived six years in his last place and can be well recommended. Address T. P. K., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's country residence; is a practical florist and fruit grower, first-rate vegetable grower, with prizes from our great national fairs. New places laid out in first-class order. Good references. Address J. KELLY, Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITH first-rate testimonials, wants a situation as gardener; understands all its branches, including green-house and grapery, together with the care of horses; wants a place on or before the 1st of March. Address GARDENER, Box No 212 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a steady, reliable, and thoroughly competent man in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer and others whom he has served; is married and without children. Address THOS. CROSBY, Greenfield Hill, Conn., till 1st March.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble man, a situation as gardener; he understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 Avenue A, in the store, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employer. Inquire of A. REID, seedsman and florist, No. 80 Broadway, for A. B. C., gardener.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN wishes a situation as gardener and to do the general work about a gentleman's place; has good references. Call at No. 228 Bowery, in the candy-store.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MARRIED GERman wants a situation as gardener; can come well recommended. Address L. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man having long experience in this country; he is sober and industrious; is not afraid of work; has first-class reference from City and country. Can be seen or address P. G., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation as coachman, a single man, with the best of City references from former employers, now in this City, for sobriety, honesty and general good conduct; no objection to town or country. Apply at Mr. Fox's saddlery, No. 53 West 33d-st., or address P. G., Box No. 22, Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober, single man, a situation as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended and can be seen by addressing a note to C. W., No. 70 West 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business. Address E. M. T., Box No. 105 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call on my last employer as to capability and character; is willing and obliging. Address P. M., Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capabilities; he can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in the drug-store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, OF genteel appearance, residing with his parents, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family. Inquire, for two days, at No. 155 West 16th-st.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a law office, by a young man, 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can produce first-rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A GERMAN—DISCHARGED SOLDIER—good penman and account-keeper, would like to engage in a commercial business. No objection to any kind of work. Address A. L. NRO, Box No. 201 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD compositors can find employment at J. F. TROW'S, No. 50 Greene-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country. The best references required. Apply at the bookstore, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN COME well recommended, capable of taking charge of a set of books by single entry. Address, stating terms, Box No. 177 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER—ONE WHO UNderstands English weights and currency, and thoroughly correct at figures. Apply to B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; ONE lately arrived from Europe, with good recommendations and content with moderate wages, will apply from 11 to 3 at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND FARM LABORers; must be Protestants with best of recommendations for capacity, sobriety and industry. Apply to MORRIS, Office New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

LAD WANTED, IN A MACHINERY WAREhouse; one about 14 years old; salary $50, must write a good hand and bring good references. S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

BOY WANTED.—A BRIGHT, SMART BOY, from 14 to 17 years of age, of neat and good habits, wanted in an office. Salary for first year, $75. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 37.

GIRL WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply at No. 106 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ingomar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Sudden Thoughts.

WALLACK'S—Ernestine—Little Treasure.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours. Raoul; or, the Wreck of Life.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

IRVING HALL—German Liederkranz—Third Grand Subscription Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Lucie Didier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ The Times in Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Times is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by John W. Pittock.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Active operations against Vicksburgh commenced on the 18th inst., as we learn by way of Memphis and Chicago. On that day the mortar-boats were towed into position, and opened a brisk fire, the effect of which is not yet known. Three rebel batteries responded, when the position of our boats was found to be too much exposed, and it was changed. The bombardment of Vicksburgh is known to be but a part of the general plan for its reduction. We shall hear of the rest in good time. The *Indianola*, which ran the blockade a short time ago, is understood to have on board coal and provisions for three months.

A dispatch from Memphis to the Western papers gives a report that the whole of Admiral Porter's fleet will run the blockade at Vicksburgh.

Gen. Hooker, we learn by a telegram from our correspondent, was yesterday in Washington, in consultation with the President and Secretary of War. The condition of the Army of the Potomac is said to be very good in every respect—a state of discipline having been reached which promises the best results when the time for action shall once more arrive. A number of forays have recently been made against the enemy, which have resulted in the capture of supplies and the gaining of much valuable information. The contraband trade across the Lower Potomac has been almost entirely broken up.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, reports were received from the Secretary of the Navy regarding the condition of the steamers *Ossipee* and *Pensacola*. Resolutions from the Constitutional Conveniton of West Virginia were presented, accepting the State Constitution as amended by Congress, and asking compensation for the emancipation of slaves. The resolution relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, was amended so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for such payment, and passed. The Surgeon-General was called upon to submit to the Senate his materials for the medical and surgical history of the rebellion. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act was debated, but nothing was done with it. A bill to prevent the circulation of rebel bonds and notes in the United States was referred to the Finance Committee. A bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was referred to the same committee. The bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was then considered until the recess. During the proceedings a report was made from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The mileage clause is stricken out, leaving mileage the same as before. The bill regarding State prisoners was considered during the evening session.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the holding of a Circuit Court of one district by the Judge of another, in cases of necessity, was passed. Mr. Flanders, member from New-Orleans, appeared and took his seat. The Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report on the credentials of C. L. Grafton, from the Eighth District of Virginia. The adverse report in the case of Jennings Piggott, claiming a seat from North Carolina, was agreed to. The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were considered, and several non-concurred in. The Conscription bill was then taken up and debated until the recess, and also during the evening session—the proceedings at one time becoming somewhat excited.

GENERAL NEWS.

They have a "speck of war" on the Pacific side, growing out of a dispute regarding the boundary between California and Nevada. The scene of the trouble is in Honey Valley. On the 15th inst. a California Sheriff attempted to serve a civil process there, when he was resisted by armed residents of the valley, who fired upon him and his *posse*, wounding six of the latter. At last accounts both sides had sent for reinforcements, and were fortifying themselves.

A telegram from San Francisco gives advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, to the 22d inst. Four thousand Mexicans, under Gen. La Vega, had sailed for Acapulco. The object of the expedition is not disclosed; but it has probably something to do with the demonstration of the French fleet in that direction.

The mails by the steamship *Canada* reached this City last night. We find very little in our files to add to the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax and published yesterday morning.

There were 455 deaths in this City, during the past week, by the following and other causes: Consumption, 77; convulsions, 42; inflammation of the lungs, 41; diphtheria, 30; fevers, 35; dropsy, 20; croup, 19; heart disease, 6; casualties, 2; drowned, 1. Forty-nine deaths occurred in the various public institutions.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 2¼ ⅌ cent. yesterday, closing at 165⅞; Exchange, 181½; Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent. Share market firm and advancing; Erie, 78¾ ⅌ cent.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. The Produce Exchange was closed throughout the day, and movements in Breadstuffs, Provisions and Whisky were restricted and very irregular; prices, however, favored sellers. A moderate demand prevailed for Groceries, holders of which appeared less eager to sell. Pimento, Raisins and desirable qualities of Teas were in active request, at advancing rates. Middling Cotton was up to 90c.@91c. ⅌ lb., with more doing. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco, at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were extremely limited. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations.

The Live Stock markets are out of joint. The severe snow-storm blocked up the roads and delayed the stock trains on the Hudson River and Erie Roads until last evening. Only 800 cattle were on sale yesterday, and for these such high prices were asked as led the butchers to hold off for the bulk of the stock, which will be in the yards to-day. A fair supply is anticipated. Good cattle commanded 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., and extra animals 11c.

The Spirit in Maryland and in New-York.

Vallandigham cannot speak in Baltimore, as advertised. The Union masses of that city are in no mood to stand his traitorous rant. His bridge-burning friends find it will not do, and warn him off. And yet this same traitor held forth before an applauding audience in Newark a fortnight ago, and is announced to speak before the "Democratic Association" of this City, where he will surely be cheered to the echo.

Says the Baltimore *American*, the oldest and ablest paper in that city: "The duty of the loyal is plain—they must insist that the Government shall no longer tolerate treasonable displays within the Union lines; that if such are ventured upon, imprisonment here or transportation across the rebel lines shall be the penalty at once to be enforced." The two Maryland Congressmen, Messrs. Thomas and Leary, in their recent noble speeches, declared in the most emphatic terms that the arrests by the Government were heartily approved by all the Union men of the State, and that the only fault found was that they were not sufficiently numerous. And yet we find journals of this City, and all through the North, "tearing passion to tatters," because the Administration has ventured to make any summary arrests at all. They have raved over the particular necessity of a speedy indictment and jury trial for every man charged with treasonable practices. There has been neither measure nor end to their denunciations of the Government for trespassing upon what they style the inviolable rights of the citizen in this regard.

Now, how happens it that the Unionists of Maryland complain of the Administration for making too few arrests, while the Democrats of New-York stigmatize it with every odious epithet because it makes any? This, too, in face of the fact that twenty arrests have been made in Maryland where one has been made in New-York. How happens it, again, that the Unionists of Baltimore should deem it an intolerable insult and outrage that the man Vallandigham should wag his tongue in that city, while here his harangues are not only solicited, but, when they come, will be greeted, as in Newark, with "tremendous applause?" To these questions there can be but one reply. The difference between the Marylanders and these Northern people who thus act, is that the former are true and earnest Union men, and that the latter are not. If the former will not abide Vallandigham, it is because they abhor the rebellion and all who would make terms with it. If the latter welcome Vallandigham, it is because they are partial to the rebellion, and would court its kind graces. If the former demand more arrests, it is because they long to see every abettor of the rebellion, and the rebellion itself, disabled. If the latter denounce all arrests, it is because they would give every abettor of the rebellion, and the rebellion itself, free range. No other rational solution of the difference in these manifestations is possible.

In the Border States the lines are closely drawn between loyal and disloyal men. Even party names go for nothing. Mere professions, without corresponding conduct, impose upon nobody. The man who acts in the interest of the rebels, whatever he styles himself, is accounted no better than a rebel. The only political distinction recognized in Baltimore is that between the Loyalists and the Secessionists. And so it would be in New-York, if things were called here by their right names. The wretched sham of professing to be loyal, and yet laboring systematically to discredit and cripple the Government and buy peace at any price, would be blasted with general contempt. Public opinion would hold men to the logical consequences of their words and acts. A man would no more be tolerated in advocating armistice resolutions in the street than he would be in unfurling the rebel flag from his window. Vallandigham or Voorhees would no more be listened to than Cobb or Toombs. There was a time when the patriotic feeling of this City was fairly up to that level—a time when the *Day Book* and the *Daily News* went down amid universal execration, and faction and sedition in every form shrank appalled. Why should it be different now? Has the Republic come to be worth less? Is the rebellion any the less wicked or destructive?

The wretched excuses are put forward that the war has been mismanaged, and that the Emancipation Proclamation ought never to have been issued. Even if these things were true, how do they absolve from the duty of loyalty? And why should they tell against the support of Government more in New-York than in Maryland? Have we more in peril from the Anti-Slavery policy of the President than Maryland, with its hundred thousand slaves? Do the evil effects of bad military management come closer home to us than to Maryland, to whose soil it has once brought, and might again bring, the grand army of the rebels? If, in spite of these things, the loyalty of Maryland has grown the stauncher, of what stuff must our loyalty be made if by reason of them, it has wilted and languished? The pretext is false. Its use is an insult to the public understanding. The men who, in this manner, apologize for their present complaisance toward the rebellion, ought to be pilloried as hypocrites from the beginning.

An Undiscriminating War.

We have an announcement now and then from the West that the gunboats or National forces have destroyed this or that town or landing on the Mississippi River, "in retaliation for the firing of guerrillas on steamboats from the place." This sort of news is more or less gratifying to the public, because it conveys the idea of prompt punishment for a very foolish and cruel style of warfare frequently adopted by the rebels.

We are in possession of information, however, which places these transactions in a less favorable light, and leads us to doubt the justice or the chivalry of the mode of revenge adopted for these river annoyances. The supposition that the inhabitants of the little towns on the river bank harbor and encourage the bandits that occasionally come in to assail passing steamboats, is contrary to reason, as we are assured it is to fact. These resident people feel and know themselves to be entirely unprotected and at the mercy of the gunboats that are constantly patroling the river in their front. To provoke the National forces by so silly an act as firing on a passing boat, is but to bring down utter ruin on their homes from the next gunboat that comes by. The fact is, that the people resident on the western river banks are disposed to be on the best terms with the National forces, and desire to have the navigation of the river free and harmless. They institute, whenever and wherever they can, a petty trade with the boats and with the country back of them, and they profit largely wherever they are permitted to do so. They know the guerrillas, by their predatory invasions to the river side, as their deadliest enemies, and dread their coming as an event threatening them with calamity.

It may be said that the residents of the villages and landings on the river should organize and keep the guerillas away. But this suggestion comes from ignorance of facts. The truth is that people in the Southwestern seceded States were at the beginning of the war wholly *disarmed by the rebels*, on the pretence of arming the Confederate soldiers in the field. But the arms so gathered up were not used in the field, we know. The intention was merely to take them from the hands of the masses, whose fidelity to treason was distrusted. It is because the people are unarmed that very small guerilla squads can enter western villages with impunity, and put the lives and property of hundreds of noncombatants in peril.

Another fact serves to strengthen the view of the case we are taking. The guerrillas that depredate in the Southwest are rarely citizens of the locality where their evil deeds are committed. Their acts are those of unrestrained brigandage, and those who follow the lawless pursuit find it easier to prey on strangers than upon the people with whom they have ties of acquaintance and consanguinity. Hence the guerrilla bands are generally *not* citizens of the county that is cursed by their presence, and care nothing for the "retaliation" that follows their acts; and to burn a town because guerrillas have been found lurking and depredating in it, is merely to crush a people by national wrath whom internal enemies have signalized by their unwelcome and disastrous presence. We have unquestionable information that much cruel wrong has been done to wholly innocent communities by the thoughtless destruction of their homes, in consequence of guerrilla parties being found in the vicinity. This is a cheap mode of earning military fame; and Western Commanders should see to it that more discrimination is observed, in future, in trying to punish guerillas. If the miscreants cannot be followed and chastised, *in propria persona*, it is a poor satisfaction to burn houses that shelter women and children; which houses, perhaps, the guerillas have plundered before leaving.

Profitable Negroes.—There has been a great outcry made by the Anti-Administration presses of the North about the enormous expense of supporting the freed slaves of the South within our lines. One would think from the *Express*, for instance, that this expense equaled the entire cost of the army and navy, and was rapidly bringing the finances of the country to ruin.

Negroes at Washington, negroes at Fortress Monroe, negroes in North Carolina and South Carolina, negroes in Louisiana, negroes in Arkansas, negroes in Tennessee, and all these fattening on the Government and idling away their time in the sun. The most atrocious of all these cases was, of course, at Port Royal—for there the Government had undertaken the charge of the plantations and the supervision of the negroes. Not only had the Ethiopians there schools and teachers, not only were they fed with all the delicacies of the season, not only were our troops subordinated to their whims and caprices, not only did they spend all their days in sunning themselves, and all their nights in prayer-meetings and breakdowns,—but all this, and a great deal more, was paid for out of the United States Treasury, and squeezed out of the empty pockets of unfortunate white men.

It turns out, however, that it is all a mistake, and that the Treasury of the United States is actually receiving aid, and the white folks of the North comfort and relief from the labor of these Port Royal Ethiopians. Mr. Secretary Chase has transmitted to Congress a brief report concerning the cultivation of the plantations at Port Royal, and the expenses and receipts connected therewith for the first year of their operations. From this it appears that the total expenses for the period were, in round numbers, a quarter of a million of dollars, and the receipts three-quarters of a million; and there is now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York *a half millon of dollars* saved through these operations, which, says Mr. Chase, belongs more rightfully to the laborers who planted, cultivated and gathered the cotton, than to any other possible claimant. The management of the negroes and the cultivation of the soil has, since the time up to which this report comes, been transferred from the Treasury to the War Department; but we have no doubt that Secretary Stanton, at the close of next year, will be able to make an equally favorable exhibit.

We have already had an inkling of this report by telegraph, but it is well worthy of reading and study. The negroes have enough sins, including their black skins, to bear, without having to endure all the false assertions of their malignant foes in the North.

Hostility to the War for Preserving the Union.

The Northern Disunionists who are now laboring to demoralize the army, paralyze the Administration, and bring the war to a conclusion by some means or other, be they fair or be they foul, are very indignant over the hard names which their opponents apply to them, and over the doubts thrown upon their honesty and patriotism. They insist also upon being treated as ordinary political adversaries, whose opinions happen to differ from those of the rest of the community upon a mere question of expediency. They demand, in short, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of an ordinary political party, which has, in common with the rest of us, the good of the nation in view, but does not agree with us as to the best means of attaining it.

We, however, are not disposed to admit their claim to any of these things, for the simple reason that if we accord to them the status and honors of constitutional opposition, we accord to the South the status and honors of an independent nation, and our contest with them is either an outrageous effort to conquer them, or a mere quarrel about boundaries or the navigation of the Mississippi, and by no means a war for the Union. It is only, be it remembered, about a war affecting the national honor, or national influence, or the possession of conquered provinces or dependencies, that the utterance of two different opinions has in any free country been ever tolerated or respected. The nature and value of honor and the nature and value of influence, and the advantage of keeping this province or that fortress, are things as disputable and as intangible as taste. Men's opinions about them may differ widely as the poles asunder, without touching or damaging the fundamental bases of nationality, or draining one drop from the sources of the national strength. England might abandon Turkey to France and Russia to-morrow, or surrender Gibraltar to Spain, and be England still, as great, as powerful and as terrible as ever. The Queen's claims upon the allegiance of every man born under her sway would not be weakened by one iota; no constitutional doctrine or dogma would have suffered the smallest infringement. The British nation, in short, would remain whole and intact.

The claims of the Brookses, and Vallandighams, and Tildens, to be considered disciples and successors of Burke and Chatham, are about as worthy of consideration as their pretensions to equality with them in eloquence and attainments—which, however, we respect our native agitators too much to charge them with putting forward. Burke and Chatham supported the cause of American Independence, first, because they believed the colonies had just cause for revolt; and secondly, because the acknowledgment of it—though it might leave the empire somewhat smaller in extent, would not in the least degree diminish the force and validity of the British Constitution. None knew better than Burke that the right to rebel when one pleases is simply a basis for anarchy, and bears about the same relation to the right of revolution that mayhem bears to surgery.

We shall not do more than allude to the manner adopted by the French of dealing with "their opposition," when a crisis occurred in their affairs somewhat analogous to that which is now occurring in ours. Neither their laws, nor manners, nor motives of Government furnish safe models for our imitation; but their procedure in 1792 and '3 is a useful subject of study, in so far as it shows what the "natural man" will do when desperately defending the national existence against foes within and foes without. The "gentlemanly" party and "diffusers of political knowledge" had emigrated, and were begging foreign Powers—as Mason and Slidell are now doing—to invade their country and put down the low-bred Republicans and their Constitution, sword in hand. Others of them had gone to La Vendée and raised "their friends of the South" and "Conservatives" in armed insurrection. The consequence was that the rest of the French nation first executed in cold blood every one of the aristocrats whom they could catch at home, and then shouldered their muskets and marched to the frontier. They made very poor work of it at first, and furnished the "gentlemanly" Frenchmen, as well as foreigners, with much matter for amusement and glorification, but they did not stop fighting until they taught Europe a lesson that will not be forgotten as long as our civilization lasts. They were guilty of many crimes and excesses, but they saved France, and made her to be "the dread and envy of the world."

Our "Conservatives" confess that the rebellion is wicked and causeless; that its success will seal our destruction as a nation; that an acknowledgment of the right of secession would be tantamount to an annulling of the Constitution; and yet they ask us to hear them meekly, and remonstrate with them gently, while they seek to stay our arm every blow we strike, and insist upon our conducting the war just as if it were a war with a foreign Power, which we might bring to a close to-morrow without any other damage than the loss of so many soldiers and so much money. This, however, is asking a great deal too much of us. It is asking more than any nation has ever accorded. It is asking us to set an example of indifferentism and imbecility which would be in itself a symptom of approaching and well-merited ruin. And they may rely upon it they will not be gratified. We are willing to accord them "belligerent rights," everything that humanity and expediency and self-respect demand, but nothing more. We do not recommend their arrest and imprisonment, for the same reason that we do not recommend the hanging of every rebel taken in arms. But, on the other hand, did we feel we were bound to treat and speak of them as honest political opponents, traveling by another road to the same goal as ourselves, then we should feel bound to treat and speak of Jeff. Davis as if he were a Washington, or of Bragg as if he were a Moreau or Garibaldi. In judging rebels, we must be allowed what "the diffusers of political information" will probably think the ridiculous privilege of attaching some importance to their motives and purposes.

Unemployed Generals.—We hope the Government will lose no time in complying with the requests understood to have been made by Gens. Fremont and McClellan for active employment. Both have been out of service long enough. Both have military ability of a certain kind, without doubt, and the country certainly needs all the ability of this sort which it can command. The military capacity of both is unquestionably very much exaggerated by their special political admirers, but this affords no excuse for leaving them idle. There is a class of politicians who believe that if Gen. McClellan were at the head of the army, the war would somehow or other come to an end:—and another portion of the public believe that Gen. Fremont would also end it, if he were only in command. Upon what these respective opinions rest it would not be easy to say. Nothing that either of these distinguished Generals has actually *done*, gives, so far as we can see, any warrant for such a judgment. Nevertheless, both of them have ability, and the Government is in duty bound to give the country the benefit of it. It can certainly assign to each some command which will furnish full scope for his peculiar capacity. It need not send them where their presence will be especially distasteful, or where the special faculty of each will not be required. Gen. McClellan would not be particularly useful in any Department where dash and vigorous fighting were needed, nor would Gen. Fremont be able to render valuable service in any quarter especially sensitive on the question of Slavery. But the Government can certainly find some suitable position in which each may make himself useful. There is no good reason for leaving them in absolute idleness, at so heavy an expense to the country, while new Generals, without knowledge or experience of military affairs, are appointed by the hundred.

Prize Cases.—The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to Congress a report, giving details concerning of the vessels captured by our navy in running the blockade. Three hundred and sixty-seven prizes are reported, thirty-five of which are steamers: but the number is far greater than this, though the Secretary is not at present able to report them. The information is full concerning all the cases in the Courts at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary mentions the evils and dangers arising to the Government from the delay in the disposal of many of these cases; and he might also have mentioned the dissatisfaction in the navy arising from the same cause. We know that, under the circumstances of some of the cases, delay was unavoidable; but we trust that the proper parties will now, for the benefit of all concerned, hasten forward all adjudications in prize cases.

A False Argument.—The *Leader* of last week, in its military department, contends vehemently against the constitutionality of the new Conscription law, and says:

> "To prove our assertion, we will *now quote the Constitution*. It expresses, in plain, unvarnished terms, 'that no able-bodied man, when called into the service of the United States, shall be compelled to serve for a longer period than three months after arriving at the place of rendezvous, nor longer than any one of his neighbors.' It further provides that militia organizations shall possess such rights as may be granted to them by their respective States."

We have only to say on this subject that there is no such language in the Constitution, as the *Leader* pretends to quote from it,—nor is there any such sentiment in it as the one embodied in this pretended extract. The whole thing is a forgery. Possibly the military editor of the *Leader* has mistaken some other Constitution for that of the United States.

Rebel Commerce.—When the Senate passed a bill, a few days ago, authorizing the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, it was opposed by a number of Senators on the ground that the rebels had no commerce on which our privateers could prey, and that the measure would only be significant as a menace to French and English commerce, in case foreign intervention in the American war was attempted. The friends of the bill did not hesitate to accept and justify this alternative construction of the act, if any European Government were minded to so understand it. Why should not France and England count the cost of hostilities with the United States, while considering the grave diplomatic questions that the war is giving rise to? And why should not the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal be classed among the risks they must run, seeing how much the rebel endeavors in this line against American commerce have been fostered in foreign harbors and shipyards?

It appears, however, that the rebel commerce on the high seas is not so insignificant as some of our national legislators were disposed to believe. A letter from Nassau, N. P., dated Feb. 9, states that there were at that time in the harbor of Nassau about "fifty vessels, *more than half of which* were flying the secession flag." Now, here is quite a flock of Confederate sea birds, which it would be worth while to have followed and captured when they break cover. If the House shall take the view that the Senate has taken of the propriety of issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal, the probability is that much less will be heard, when Congress meets again, of the successful entry of ship loads of merchandise into Southern ports than now vexes the ears of patriotic people. The rebels will doubtless watch with no little foreboding, the action of the House on the Senate bill. It threatens them more seriously than anything our Navy Department is preparing for them. It will put an extinguisher on attempts to run the blockade, by sweeping from the seas the vessels that are seeking to run it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.—In the absence of English opera, it is well to be content with the suggestion of it given by Mr. and Miss Richings in their curious musical and dramatic entertainment. The lady is blessed by nature with a fine voice, and practice has taught her how to use it in the best way for pleasing the public; the gentleman is experienced in stage affairs, and is, we presume, responsible for the vehicle of his daughter's talent. In the case of "Satanella," he has seized upon a popular work by a pleasing composer, and retaining the most salient of the melodies, has reconstructed the plot to suit it for dialogue, pantomime and ballet. The task is not an easy one, nor has it been discharged with facility. A large amount of after-thought will have to be exercised before the piece presented last night can claim any merit on the score of construction, and extensive excision must be practiced before it can be acceptable, even as regards length. The interest of the performance centred almost exclusively upon Miss Richings, who sang several *morceaux* with good effect, and was *encored* in "The Glorious Vintage of Champagne." Aided by a chorus, (strong in the male department,) and an increased orchestra, under Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth, these musical suggestions of the parent work were always acceptable. The scenery and dresses were good, the latter especially so; but the working of the machinery was intolerably bad, and by delaying the performance until near midnight seriously jeopardized its success. A defect of this kind will, of course, be immediately remedied. At an establishment so admirably and lavishly conducted as Niblo's, it should never be noticeable. There is an excellent *corps de ballet*, and several fine dancers have been expressly engaged to give importance to this department, so that when the work has been repuced to proper limits, it will present many claims to public consideration. Its success, last evening, was not of a very hearty character.

German Opera in Brooklyn.—Mr. Anschutz will give his last evening performance in Brooklyn to-night. The opera selected for the occasion is the highly amusing one of "The Poacher"—a work which charms as well as makes merry. The Brooklyn series of performances will close on Saturday with Flotow's "Martha," performed at a Matinée.

Concert.—The members of the Liederkranz give a grand concert at Irving Hall to-night, with full orchestra and chorus.

Winter Garden.—Miss Mary Prevost, an actress of great versatility, who has recently been creating a considerable sensation in other cities, appeared last evening at this Theatre in the character of *Parthenia*, and was warmly welcomed by, considering the other attractions of the night, a very numerous audience. The part of *Parthenia*, selected by Miss Prevost for her opening, is one not so familiar to play-goers as it was some years since. It offers, however, to Miss Prevoss, ample opportunity for the display of her singular power of intensity and of that expression of the passion of love in which she is unexcelled. At the close of the second act she was summoned twice before the curtain by a burst of enthusiastic acclamation such as an audience is seldom now-a-days roused to. If the verdict of last night may be regarded as a herald of success, we predict for Miss Prevost a most brilliant engagement. The part of *Ingomar* found a very admirable representative in Mr. Barrett, and the other characters were efficiently filled, "Ingomar" will be repeated this evening.

Benefit of Miss Gannon.—In the distribution of "benefits" at Wallack's Miss Mary Gannon's turn comes to-night. She is sure to have a crammed house, for although there are many actors and actresses of higher pretensions and of greater talent, here are none more admirable in their way or more thoroughly established in the favor and admiration of the public. There is a natural ease and *naiveté* in all her personations, which is far more winning than the most finished art.

Lecture on Brazil.—Rev. J. C. Fletcher delivers, to-morrow evening, at the Cooper Institute, the second lecture of his series on South America. His subject will be Brazil Revisited. Mr. Fletcher has been familiar for many years with the social and political institutions of Brazil, as well as with its natural scenery and resources, and is abundantly capable of giving the public full and reliable information in regard to it. He is a fluent and agreeable speaker, and his lecture will fully reward the attention of those who may go to hear it.

Picture Sale.—A large number of connoisseurs and picture lovers have within the last few days visited the Galleries of the Art Institute to view the collection of Mr. T. A. Richards, which are to be sold to-night. There are 150 of the works of this well-known artist on exhibition, embracing landscapes, studies, sketches, "fruit, flower and thorn pieces." The landscapes are all American, and comprise views North and South. The fruits and flowers, too, are all native, and to the continent born. Some of the pieces are very charming—well drawn, finely colored, and vital. If the sale be as well attended as the exhibition has been, and the attendants be as lavish in their bids as visitors have been in their praises, the Secretary of the Academy will achieve a pecuniary success equal to his artistic triumph.

The Slave Property of the Late Charles Carroll.

Baltimore, Md., Monday, Feb. 23.

The appraisers of the slave property of the late Charles Carroll, of this State, one of the largest slaveowners in Maryland, have made their returns to the Orphans' Court, assessing the value of 130 slaves at an average of only $5. each. This, they say, was the highest rate they could name, after consulting with numerous slaveowners and dealers. One slavedealer told the Appraisers he would not give $500 for the whole lot. This is considered a striking illustration of the depreciation of slave property by the rebellion, and will have a powerful influence in this State.

Fire at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Monday, Feb. 23.

A fire broke out early this morning on Main-street, in Teller's looking-glass factory. His store was destroyed; loss $20,000—insured for $16,000.

The following stores were also destroyed: the clothing establishment of Henry Brown—stock saved; the boot and shoe establishment of O. P. Ramsdell & Co.—stock valued at $75,000; insured $50,000; the boot and shoe store of Petit & Sweet—stock valued at $6,000; fully insured.

The paper-hanging establishment of Breck & Co. and the store of Bogert & Doolittle were damaged by water. Their losses are fully insured.

The total loss is estimated at $125,000, which is mostly insured.

Disaster to the Ship Colombo.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 23.

The ship *Colombo*, from Boston for Kurrachee, put into St. George, Bermuda, in distress, leaking badly.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Bombardment Begun on February 18.

Three Rebel Batteries Respond to the Fire from the Mortarboats.

The Gunboat Indianola Provisioned and Coaled for Three Months.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 23.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated on Saturday, furnishes us with advices from Vicksburgh to the 18th instant.

Active hostilities against Vicksburgh commenced on that day.

The mortar-boats were towed into position, and opened the ball by firing briskly. The effect of their shots was not known.

The firing was responded to by three Confederate batteries, when our position was found to be too much exposed for effective operations, and was changed.

The bombardment was then renewed.

The gunboat *Indianola*, which run the blockade, had provisions and coal sufficient to last her three months.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AQUIA CREEK, Monday, Feb. 23.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth-day was celebrated yesterday by the Army of the Potomac, notwithstanding the prevailing tempest, by salutes from several batteries. Nothing of the kind was heard from the rebel batteries on the south side of the Rappahannock.

A snow-storm commenced late Saturday night and continued till yesterday afternoon, drifting, in some places, two to three feet. The depth of snow averages about seven inches. The shelter-tents of the soldiers afforded but poor protection from the storm. Last night the atmosphere was piercingly cold, causing some frost-bitten extremities. Previous to the storm the mud had partially dried up, but now many days must elapse in the peculiar locality before the roads will become passable under the most favorable auspices.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 23.

Authentic advices say that the rebel army is in the vicinity of McMinnville, Tenn.

Rumors unauthenticated and discredited, speak of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Richmond, Ky.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

The Queen's Speech in Full.

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City last night. Our files contain nothing of special importance not given in the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The Queen's Speech.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that, since you were last assembled, she has declared her consent to a marriage between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess ALEXANDRA, a daughter of Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, and Her Majesty has concluded thereupon a treaty with the King of Denmark, which will be laid before you.

The constant proofs which Her Majesty has received of your attachment to her person and family persuade her that you will participate in her sentiments on an event so interesting to Her Majesty, and which, with the blessing of God, will, she trusts, prove so conclusive to the happiness of her family and to the welfare of her people.

Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the crown of these realms.

A revolution having taken place in Greece, by which the throne of that kingdom has become vacant, the Greek nation have expressed the strongest desire that Her Majesty's son, Prince ALFRED, should accept the Greek Crown. This unsolicited and spontaneous manifestation of good will toward Her Majesty and her family, and of a due appreciation of the benefits conferred by the principle and practice of the British Constitution, could not fail to be highly gratifying, and has been deeply felt by Her Majesty. But the diplomatic engagements of Her Majesty's Crown, together with other weighty considerations, have prevented Her Majesty from yielding to this general wish of the Greek nation.

Her Majesty trusts, however, the same principles of choice which led the Greek nation to direct their thoughts in the first instance toward His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, may guide them to the selection of a Sovereign under whose sway the Kingdom of Greece may enjoy the blessings of internal prosperity, and of peaceful relations with other States. And if, in such a state of things, the Republic of the Seven Islands should declare a deliberate wish to be united to the Kingdom of Greece, Her Majesty would be prepared to take such steps as may be necessary for a revision of the treaty of November, 1815, by which that Republic was reconstituted and was placed under the protection of the British Crown.

Her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory.

Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation of the conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not yet seemed to her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success.

Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating conflict which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne by them with noble fortitude and with exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress are rather diminishing than increasing, and that some revival of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

It has been most gratifying to Her Majesty to witness the abundant generosity with which all classes of her subjects in all parts of her empire have contributed to relieve the wants of their suffering fellow-countrymen and the liberality with which Her Majesty's colonial subjects have on this occasion given their aid has proved that, although their dwelling-places are far away, their hearts are still warm with unabated affection for the land of their fathers. The relief committees have superintended with constant and laborious attendance the distribution of the funds entrusted to their charge.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded with the King of the Belgians a treaty of commerce and navigation, and a convention respecting joint stock companies. That treaty and that convention will be laid before you.

Her Majesty has likewise given directions that there shall be laid before you papers relating to the affairs of Italy, of Greece, and Denmark, and that papers shall also be laid before you relating to occurrences which have lately taken place in Japan.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Her Majesty has directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and will provide for such reductions of expenditure as have appeared to be consistent with the proper efficiency of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that, notwithstanding the continuance of the civil war in America, the general commerce of the country, during the past year, has not sensibly diminished. The treaty of commerce which Her Majesty concluded with the Emperor of the French has already been productive of results highly advantageous to both the nations to which it applies; and the general state of the revenue, notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, have not been unsatisfactory. Her Majesty trusts that these results may be taken as proofs that the productive resources of the country are unimpaired.

It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe the spirit of order which happily prevails throughout her dominions, and which is so essential an element in the well-being and prosperity of nations.

Various measures of public usefulness and improvement will be submitted for your consideration; and Her Majesty fervently prays that in all your deliberations the blessing of Almighty God may guide your councils to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

A Dispute About the Boundary Between California and Nevada.

Four Thousand Mexicans en Route to Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A serious controversy is going on in Honey Lake Valley, over the boundary question, between California and Nevada—both sides claiming jurisdiction over the land in dispute.

The California Sheriff attempted to serve a civil process on the 15th inst., when the residents of the Valley armed themselves and fired on the Sheriff and his *posse comitatus*. Six of the Sheriff's men were wounded.

The Sheriff then sent for reinforcements, and his assailants are also expecting reinforcements.

Both parties are ready, defiant, and, at last accounts, were fortifying themselves in log-houses.

A schooner just arrived brings advices from Mazatlan to the 22d of January.

Four thousand Mexicans, commanded by Gen. LA VEGA, had sailed for Acapulco. The object of the movement was unknown.

Movements of Gen. Wool.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Gen. WOOL and Staff arrived to-night. The members of the Governor's Council met them at the depot, where a large crowd had gathered, giving hearty cheers to the veteran warrior. The General has rooms at the Tremont House.

The Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 23.

A severe storm commenced here early Saturday morning. Six schooners are ashore at Old Point and Hampton Beach, viz.: the *E. W. Harrington*, *Elliott*, *Avoca*, *J. H. Cunningham*, *Emeline Chester*, and *D. E. Sawyer*.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

We Pledge our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Premium on Gold.—Although compelled to sell goods at old prices, in consequence of extensive advertising, the subscriber, thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold.

When paper is sent, United States is preferred over any other.

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.

Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Honesty is the Best Policy in Medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled Spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

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273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray—where gentlemen will find an excellent assortment of custom-made shirts, all sizes. Shirts made to measure, at $30, $36 and $42 per dozen. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

AVERY—GEER.—In Poquetanoock, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. CYRUS D. AVERY, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss DELIA GEER, daughter of the late Col. Isaac W. Geer, of Ledyard.

LITTLE—PLASKET.—In East Zorra, Woodstock, Canada West, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. F. D. Fauquier, ROBERT H. LITTLE, of Elizabeth, N. J., and MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Timothy Plasket, Esq., of March Hill.

GUNN—DYER.—In Burlington, Wis., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. B. Law, ALEXANDER H. GUNN, of Chicago, and EMILY A., daughter of Dr. E. G. Dyer.

HARRISON—BULKLEY.—In Bridgeport Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, of Portchester, assisted by Rev. Mr. Willey, of St. Johns, HENRY G. HARRISON, Esq., of this City, and Miss HETTIE JUDAH, daughter of Uriah Bulkley, Esq., of Bridgeport.

DIED.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 22, FRANCIS M., son of Charles and Annie M. Bunce, aged 1 year, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 390 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock.

BROACH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, GEORGE JUDSON, son of P. V. and M. H. Broach, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 308 Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Milistone, N. J., for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, WILBUR T., eldest son of Thomas and Harriet Banks, aged 2 years and 11 months.

He has gone, he has gone, to the land of rest;
He has gone, he has gone, to the home of the blest.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 15th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25.

☞ Amsterdam papers please copy.

CHARLTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 22, of consumption, Miss ELIZA, daughter of Robert Charlton, of Omagh County, Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 East 20th-st.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

CONDIT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, LYNUS CONDIT, aged 27 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Eureka Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 Elm-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

DURKEE.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, EDWARD BOLTON, son of Alpheus D. and Christina C. Durkee, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 3d-av., near 123d-st., Harlem.

FOY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, JANE FOY, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st., and 9th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

HORNE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 21, ELIZABETH H., relict of G. T. Horne, M. D., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Trinity Church.

☞ London papers please copy.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, after a short and painful illness, JANET, relict of the late Peter Lawson, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Peter Lawson, and of her son-in-law, John M. Freeland, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 92 Elm-st.

POPHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 23, LAURA SHERBROOKE, daughter of Lewis C. and Annie Fleming Popham, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

QUERIPEL.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a long and severe illness, HANNAH, wife of Job Queripel, and second daughter of Joseph Rhodes and Hannah Hodgson, formerly of Tong, N. Leeds.

☞ Leeds papers please copy.

RYCKMAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday, Jan. 16, of dropsy, Mrs. ADELINE J. RYCKMAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, at East Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 25. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9½ o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, SOPHIA P., wife of C. W. Smith, and daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, CHARLOTTE S. SMITH, Principal of Colored Grammar School, No. 7, Sixteenth Ward, aged 32 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker. Her remains will be interred in Westbury, L. I.

TRUSLOW.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, THOMAS TRUSLOW, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John P. Wolven, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 342 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITE.—In Tubby Hook, on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ESTHER, daughter of Robert and Lydia White.

Notice of funeral in evening's papers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH, 1863.

CONTENTS:

CONTINENTAL MONEY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Reverse of Massachusetts Treasury Note.—Devices of South Carolina and Maryland Bills.—Georgia Certificate.—New-York Five-Pound Bill.—Backs of New-York Bills.—Fac-Similes of Continental Bills.—Back of Continental Bill.—Devices and Mottoes of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, and Twenty Dollar Bills.—Of Shilling Bill.—Back of Same.—Device of Half-Dollar Note.—Of Thirty, Thirty-five, Forty-Five, Fifty, Fifty-five, Sixty, Sixty-five, Seventy and Eighty Dollar Bills.—Georgia Continental Lottery Ticket.—Genuine and Counterfeit Continental Bill.—Group of Continental Money.
A CALIFORNIAN IN ICELAND. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Hrafnajau.—An Artist at Home.—Effigy in Lava.—Lava Fields.—The Tintron Rock.—Bridge River.—Shepherd and Family.—The Strokhr.—Side-Saddle.—Great Geyser and Receiver.—Strokhr and Receiver.—Oh-o-ah!—The English Party.—Interior of Icelandic Hut.—An Awkward Predicament.—Return to Reykjavik.
DOCTOR HAWLEY. (*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Hawley and her Friend.—"You shan't Kiss Me!"—Shaking Hands.—The Resignation.
ROMOLA. By the Author of "ADAM BEDE."
CHAPTER XXXIII. Baldassarre makes an Acquaintance.
CHAPTER XXXIV. No Place for Repentance.
CHAPTER XXXV. What Florence was thinking of.
CHAPTER XXXVI. Ariadne discrowns herself.
CHAPTER XXXVII. The Tabernacle unlocked.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—In Florence.—"You didn't think it was so Pretty!"—Escaped.
MUSICIANS OF FIELD AND MEADOW.
FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE. IN THREE PARTS. PART I.
EUROPEAN SOUVENIRS.
AFTER VICKSBURGH.
MRS. HENDERSON'S ANNIVERSARY.
LITTLE JENNY.
OUR PROPHETS.
QUAM.
LEMORNE *VERSUS* HUELL.
ELSIE VANE.
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CHAPTER XVI. Mr. Crosbie meets an old Clergyman on his way to Courcy Castle.
CHAPTER XVII. Courcy Castle.
CHAPTER XVIII. Lily Dale's First Love-Letter.
ILLUSTRATION.—In Barchester Cathedral.
DEAD.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Battle Piece.—Hard on Simson Borer.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carriage Dress and Girl's Toilet.—Home Toilet.

In the present Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE gives the conclusion of his Visit to Iceland. This will be followed next month by an illustrated paper from the same author, describing the manners and customs of the Russian people as seen in Moscow.—The paper on "Continental Money" will be found of special interest at the present time. It is the most perfect monograph yet written upon this subject, giving fac-similes of the principal descriptions of the Paper Currency issued by the States and the Continental Congress, and the leading "device" of every denomination of Continental Bills of Credit.

This Number contains contributions from Benson J. Lossing, Charlotte Taylor, J. Ross Browne, Jane G. Fuller, J. W. De Forest, Marian C. Evans, Alfred H. Guernsey, Caroline Chesbro, J. H. Siddons, Laura C. Redden, George William Curtis, Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard, Anthony Trollope, Clifford Stickney, Mary E. Bradley, Samuel Osgood, and others.

The illustrations are mainly from original drawings by CHAPIN, BELLEW, PERKINS, STEPHENS, VOIGT, HOPPIN, JEWETT and McLENAN. These have been produced at an expense which exceeds that of the entire cost of the literary matter and illustrations of any other Magazine in the world. As an illustrated Magazine, in which the pencil of the Artist aids and supplements the pen of the Writer, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has no rival, while it furnishes in addition a larger amount of reading matter than is given in any other Magazine in Europe or America.

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S.—T.—1860—X.
A SONG OF HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND GLORY.

O, well may you call me the magic,
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in Bacchus' bowl!
I scatter the fierce fiends of fever,
Give purity's self to the breath;
Scoff changes of water and diet,
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shout for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit;
I gild the sad heart with my light,
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, bard, merchant, mechanic,
And farmer, drink in me deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when giving
The dew-rose of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1860 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!
A draught and he'll laugh at all cannon,
Though shaking the heart of the world;
And what cares the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carries
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry aloud the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bacchus'" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
By pleasure and health at my birth,
And these with the genius of glory
Stand guard on my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and X!"

Drake's Plantation Bitters are the most wonderful medicine and gentle stimulant in the world. All dyspeptic and weak persons should try it. Sold throughout the civilized world.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 92.—Feb. 23, 1863.
25, 13, 40, 4, 35, 64, 32, 70, 61, 72, 20, 41, 75.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Feb. 7, No. 5,284 drew $100,000; No. 22,756 drew $50,000; No. 23,504 drew $30,000; No. 6,135 drew $10,000; No. 18,456 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. 25 per cent. premium paid on prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
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CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
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CONRAD FOX, No. 181 Barclay-st., is wholesale agent for New-York City. 117

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EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at Headquarters (Rooms of the Central Committee, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
WM. LAIMBEER, President.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

THE [illegible] ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York [illegible] Hospital will be held in the [illegible] College, near 3d-av., TUESDAY, [illegible] o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Dr. [illegible] and Dr. J. P. GARRISH, the attending surgeons. The valedictory will be delivered by Dr. A. E. JENNER, one of the graduating class. Students, the profession and the public are invited to attend.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS, CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

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It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

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The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languer, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

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The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

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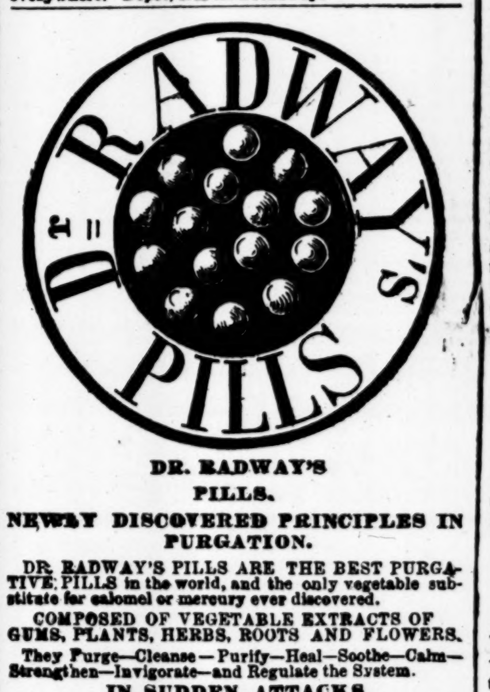


DR. RADWAY'S
PILLS.

NEWLY DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES IN PURGATION.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS in the world, and the only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury ever discovered.

COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS OF GUMS, PLANTS, HERBS, ROOTS AND FLOWERS.

They Purge—Cleanse—Purify—Heal—Soothe—Calm—Strengthen—Invigorate—and Regulate the System.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS
OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER,
SIX TO EIGHT PILLS
Will purge the disease from the system
IN SIX HOURS.

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.

In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, PURGATION is highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured by
RADWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NEW STYLE.

The laws of life are written upon the face of Nature. The tempest, whirlwind and thunder-storms bring health from the solitudes of God. The tides are the daily agitators and purifiers of the mighty world of waters.

What these providential means are to unanimated nature, BRANDRETH'S PILLS are to man.

Their use produces that healthful commotion in a diseased body which occasions it to cleanse itself of what is hurtful. Thus we see the dull yellow skin made clear by their use; the eye becomes bright and animated; the blood is purified; often the hearing is restored; costiveness is cured, and every organ and fibre of the body becomes healthy. And what is most important, Brandreth's Pills are safe; no danger from an overdose: eat and drink your usual diet. Besides these qualities, they take away only matters that are diseased, whose life is below that of the surrounding parts.

They have cured thousands of persons of Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, Tic Doloreux, Dropsies, Fever and Ague, and all Fevers, Bilious Affections, Blotches, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Dizziness, Apoplexy, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Pains of the Head, Deafness, Soreness of the Spine, Stone and Gravel, Diabetes, Strangury, Spasmodic Strictures, Measles, Small-Pox, Fever and Ague, Scarlet Fever, Croup, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Bloody Flux, General Debility, Erysipelas, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, Worms, Rickets, Fits, Bad Dreams and Female Complaints, &c., &c.

Let me say that the principle of Purgation is gaining wherever
BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE USED.
They purify the blood and whoever uses a box thereby adds years of healthful vigor to his life.

COSTIVENESS OR CONSTIPATION.

A stubborn case of Constipation (of J. G. H.), attended with mucous diarrhœa and great pain, was cured recently. Brandreth's Pills were recommended by the druggist who made up the prescriptions for the patient, which had proved useless. Two doses of Brandreth's Pills completely relieved him, and their use for two weeks effected a perfect cure. Another case of Constipation (D. Norton) from lead, was cured perfectly in a month. No natural action of the bowels for years had taken place. Brandreth's Pills entirely restored their regularity in one month.

CURE OF DYSPEPSIA OF TEN YEARS' STANDING!

BUSHWICK, Kings County, L. I., March 1, 1843.

This is to certify that I was taken ill during the season of the Cholera, in the year 1832, and continued thus until the Spring of 1842, during which time I was severely troubled with Dyspepsia, and all its various train of suffering. I became extremely emaciated, melancholy, and worn out with suffering, so that life itself seemed burdensome. I, in the meantime, applied to a number of the best physicians, who prescribed for me; and many were the bitter doses of medicine that I took, but without avail. At last I yielded to despair. The idea of taking the prescriptions of physicians any longer was useless, and I was utterly opposed to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often solicited me to try Brandreth's Pills, asserting that they had derived great benefits from their use. At last I was tempted to give them a trial, and it is but just to say that, after using them a short time, I began to recover, and soon was entirely restored to health; and I think it a duty I owe to the world, and to Dr. Brandreth, to make this public acknowledgment. N. BLISS.

Mr. Bliss is now over 70, and will be pleased to testify as to the merits of Brandreth's Pills, after an acquaintance with them of 20 years.

B. BRANDRETH, New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

Mr. J. C. Rapelyea, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, writes, March 10, 1859:

DYSENTERY CURED.

I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Hon. J. Hunt, of Westchester County, N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Bilious Affections, Costiveness or Irritation of the Kidneys or Bladder, he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills.

His usual method is to take six Pills, and reduce the dose, each night, one Pill. In every attack of sickness, for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health; and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he. May 16, 1861.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1862.

DR. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* I have long wanted to write to you, and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that have been experienced in my own family, and in hundreds, aye, thousands, of others, by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston, 1838, I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills; but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. B. offered to give me one dozen boxes, if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box I began to feel better. Well, Sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I retailed $3,000 worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives.

Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, P. M.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springfield, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861:

"I have used your invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all Rheumatic Cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man."

* * * * * * * * *

THE UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PILLS ARE INNOCENT AS BREAD,
and cannot be used without lessening the SUM OF DISEASE in a human body.
BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE,
at 25 cents per box, and also at No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and of all dealers.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

PHYSIONOMY.—AT THE SOLICITATION OF several ladies and gentlemen, a class for instruction in Practical Physionomy, or character reading, will be organized on SATURDAY EVENING next, under an experienced teacher, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, where tickets may be procured.

THE SCALPEL, NOS. 2, 3, 25 AND 35, contain articles on Piles, Fistula and Fissure, Varicocele, Rupture, Consumption, Cancer, Fever and Ague, Nursing and Nurses, Scrofula, Cataract and Amaurosis, Childbirth under Chloroform, Origin of Intestinal Worms, Abortionism, and a great number of Sketches and Scenes in Practice.

"The *Scalpel* should form part of the library of every man and woman in the country."—*Tribune.*

"As a popular writer Dr. Dixon is as eminent as he is practical in his profession—few men living are his peers."—*Daily Times.*

"Dr. Dixon is a very earnest and instructive writer."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"It is our own glorious foster-child:—had there been no *Lancet* in Europe there would have been no *Scalpel* in America."—*London Lancet.*

Twelve volumes for $12. For four months inclose $1 to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one-half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st. and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing 10 acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety, and an apple orchard in full bearing. The premises are handsomely located, and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; it is but a few minutes' walk from the village, where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal, and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by application to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOTS IN CHICAGO FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, by order of Court, will sell at public auction, on the (5th) fifth of March, 1863, by GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, at the north door of the Courthouse, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank:

Lots Nos. one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive, in block No. five (5.) in Archer's addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas Property.

Sale absolute. Terms cash.
HENRY C. JANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank,
City of New-York, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, GREENhouse adjoining, barn, stable and carriage-house, Summer-house, and twelve lots of garden ground, beautifully laid out and filled with all kinds of fruit; has a fine view of the harbor; only 15 minutes' from the ferry, in Brooklyn; cars pass the end of street every five minutes. For further particulars, apply at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York. Also, a house and full lot, No. 32 Douglass-st., only 15 minutes' walk from ferry; will be sold low. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The two-story brick house No. 180 Hoyt-st., between Douglass and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. The house is 20 feet wide and 38 feet deep, built in modern style, conveniently arranged, handsomely fitted up, and in perfect order. The location is within 25 minutes' walk of Wall-st., South. or Hamilton-av. ferries, and only one block from Smith-st. cars. Price $3,000; rent $300. Inquire at No. 180 Hoyt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone high stoop house No. 46 West 46th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, and lot 100 feet 6 inches deep; house in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements and conveniences; the location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences: hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A VALUABLE property for sale, situate on main business avenue; a gothic two and a half-story framed dwelling-house, with basement, 38x40 feet; all modern conveniences; 8 lots of ground, ornamental shade and fruit trees; with garden, well stocked with grapes, currants, berries, etc.
A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 156 16th-av.

TWENTY COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—With one or more lots each, at $1,150, $1,400, $1,600, $2,000, &c.; buildings new and just finished. Also, lots adjoining East New-York, at $125 each. The houses and lots are at the termini of the City Railroad. CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 17 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep, all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel, finest location in the City; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and permits to see the house, apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn. Has bath-room, range, furnace, marble basins, speaking tubes, &c., halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—Under foreclosure, on the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four splendid Central Park lots on 64th and 65th sts., between Madison and 5th avs., 350 feet east of 5th-av. Sale peremptory. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 35 South 5th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO THREEstory and basement houses on 49th-st., near 2d-av., for a medium priced dwelling on the west side of the City, or for a small place not higher up the Hudson than Tarrytown; good house and fruit indispensable. Address B., Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

FOR SALE ON WEST 14TH-ST.—THE 4-story, high stoop and balcony No. 193 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x56 and extension of 8 feet; lot 25x125 feet; house contains all the modern improvements; price $23,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, No. 79 East 29th-st.; house three-story, high stoop and brown stone front; contains every improvement, and is in perfect order throughout; house 21x42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Price $10,000. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., built in the best manner, replete and complete in every particular, and will be sold at a very low figure. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 34 East 38th-st., or of F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 96 EAST 21ST.-ST., with right of property in Gramercy Park; lot 27x98.9, house 27x60; brown-stone front, contains 16 rooms, with modern improvements, and was built by an experienced architect. Apply to
E. T. SNELLING, No. 39 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 Greenwich-av., corner of Perry-st. Also No. 2 Perry-st. Inquire at No. 202 Bleecker-st., between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., or of P. BRUSH, at No. 108 Bedford-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE ON easy terms, eight substantial brick houses in Greene-st., covering a front of 150 feet, leaving a large space in the rear for improvement. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, TWO FRAME houses, filled in, and finished basements, marble mantels, sliding doors, gas, &c., separate or together, on the north side of 118th-st., near 3d-av. Apply at No. 139 Grand-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, brown-stone, 3-story high-stoop houses, with all the improvements, in all respects desirable, will be sold, together or separately, on terms to suit. Apply on the premises, No. 245 West 50th-st.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes' walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen-st., Brooklyn; is near Hamilton Ferry; has marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN DE KALB-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., two neat two-story brick houses, with court-yards in front and modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 2½-STORY BRICK house, cottage style, with the furniture; it is pleasantly situated in Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 132 William-st., near Fulton.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 lots on 131st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-basement house, complete in all respects, No. 80 East 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE and 21st-st., 75 feet on 4th-av.; also, three more pieces in the same locality, houses paying a good rent. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale, on 34th-st., near 9th-av. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSE NO. 392 WEST 34th-st., 3-story and basement, high-stoop, brown stone, 19.4x58 feet; lot 19.4x98.9 feet; has all modern improvements; built for the late owner, and a pattern house.

House No. 162 West 38th-st., English basement, 16.8x60, built in modern style, with modern improvements; in good order; four stories; brick.

House No. 3 Carroll-place, Brooklyn; 3 stories; brick; high stoop; 22x46; in excellent neighborhood, near Carroll Park.

Lots.—4 lots in 82d-st., west of 11th-av.; 4 lots in 81st-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

This property will be sold by order of executors of the late JOHN H. FERRIS, by A. H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—The extensive property known as the Matteawan Machine Works, consisting of real estate, water power, &c., suitable for cotton or woolen mills, situated at Matteawan, Duchess County, New-York. For particulars, inquire of MACKIN & BROTHER,
No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York,
or MACKIN & HUSTIS,
Fishkill Landing, Duchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE COSTLIEST HOUSES on Gramercy Park. Also, two more in the same location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT.—THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., from 1st of April, 1863, to a qualified and responsible tenant only, "who knows how to keep a hotel." The house has been newly and handsomely refurnished, and in consequence of its rapid advancement in popular favor, and the liberal patronage extended to it the past Summer, the proprietor is now making extensive additions and improvements to the hotel which will present a facade of 225 feet to the lake, with double piazza. The place is celebrated for its beautiful mountain and lake scenery; a salubrious, invigorating atmosphere, excellent fishing, boating, &c., and is supplied with an abundance of fruit, good garden, and every necessary outbuilding. If preferred, the farm land, from 50 to 200 acres, could be rented, with the hotel, or sold on accommodating terms to a satisfactory purchaser. For terms, refer to Maj. J. HENRY CALDWELL, A. S. CALDWELL and others, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address H. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., Chester Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the same class house, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle, rent $250; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—CHEAP—THE LARGE AND COMMODIous house No. 38 East Houston-st., near Crosby-st.; will answer well for a hotel; any person wishing to have a large house for a small rent can, by paying one year's rent in advance, have the place for half price; will be leased for a term of years. Apply at J. CREVIER & SONS' real estate office, Nos. 93 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:

No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.

These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 65 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 75 Barclay-st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST. TO LET.—The third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.; entrance in Dutch-st.; also, a room in the basement. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE FIRST OF MAY, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. The house is large and has all the modern improvements, and one of the most desirable locations in the City. For particulars, call at No. 44 Pine-st., basement.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 30 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE first loft of Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., well lighted, suitable for a book-bindery; there is a fine power embossing press now running. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 111 Greenwich-avenue, containing all modern improvements. Rent $550. Apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THIRD and fourth floors of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 East 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS store and basement, corner 27th-st., low to a good tenant. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,
A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains dépôt, and 3½ from Rye dépôt on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises, SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One of the best farms on the Hudson River, two hundred acres, under cultivation, fine large brick house, large, commodious outbuildings, all the necessary stock and farming utensils; would make a fine stock farm, having abundance of natural grass and fine springs; in fact, there is no better farm in the State; also, other large and small farms for sale and exchange; also, City and Brooklyn property of all kinds.
ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 97 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 3 miles from the City limits, with large dwelling and farm-house, fine prospect and abundance of choice fruit. Price, $25,000. Inquire of JOHN S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for City or Yonkers property, of 365 acres, at Huntington, L. I. Also, a store to let at Yonkers—a first-rate stand for any kind of business. Address E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO ROGERS' TOBACCO CUTTING machines, complete. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,
A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 16 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—THE modern dwelling-house on the corner of South and Willow sts., four minutes' walk from the depot. The house is supplied with the conveniences of a city residence. The lot is about ¾ of an acre, has upon it a barn and chicken-house, and is abundantly stocked with fruit, evergreen and shade trees. Apply to BOOTH & EDGAR, No. 95 Front-st., or to No. 101 9th-st.

MONTCLAIR, LATE WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Country residence, two minutes from depot, 11 rooms in house, barn, carriage and wood house, 1½ acres ground, abundance of choice fruit and old shade trees, for sale or exchange for a moderate sized house near Murray Hill, or between 4th and 14th sts. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1½ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price, with furniture, $5,000. Apply to B. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE country, with one to three acres of land, either on the Hudson River or in New-Jersey, within 30 miles of New-York; also, a house in the City, situated between 23d and 48th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 783 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE HUDson River, at Edgwater, opposite Manhattanville, containing about five acres, double frame house and outbuildings, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 120 ACRES, with half a mile of water front, on Nevesink Bay, near the Narrows, with magnificent view of ocean and harbor. Price asked $14,000, can be bought less. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, NEW-YORK.—A DESIRable house on 2½ lots, filled with fine fruit, well situated and in good repair, with small rear tenement; half the amount can remain on mortgage. Price, $3,000. Apply to A. J. CENTER, No. 84 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, A SMALL, HANDSOME AND convenient place, now in possession of Mr. Chas. T. Goodwin. It has a good-sized dwelling, stable, &c., and about four acres of land; rent, $425. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A very convenient two-story double house and lot; price, $4,000; rent $400. Six acres of land may be had if desired. For particulars, address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO LEASE IN North Orange, on or near Main-st., an unfurnished dwelling house, with modern conveniences. Address, stating location and terms, J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, fine view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—In Brooklyn or New-York, Brooklyn preferred, ten to twenty lots, with or without a building, which must be built in the strongest and most durable manner. It must be near the water, with plenty of pure, sweet water available. Address, with price and particulars, Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of S. S. White, corner Broadway and Bond-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE-SIZED, high-stoop house, between 20th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 5th avs., by a small, careful family; no children; party responsible; possession on or before 1st May. Address A. B., Box No. 4,094 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., WELL furnished, for a term of two or three years from 1st of May, by a small family without children; tenant unexceptionable. Address "C. A.," care of Jno. Townsend, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF music, piano and vocal, desires to find board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where instruction in music, French and German languages would be received as an equivalent or partly so. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 364 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and servant, and a single gentleman, in a central location not above 23d-st.; a religious family preferred. Prompt pay. Address Box No. 2,757 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, by a young man of unobtrusive manners and retired habits. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts. Reply for two days, stating particulars. ANSON, Station D.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR GILLIES'
FRAGRANT AMERICAN RYE COFFEE.
And take no other.

It is made from the best selected fragrant American Rye, thoroughly cleansed and sifted, and manufactured by our new and improved process, making by far the best substitute for imported coffee ever invented. The long and constant use of our fragrant American Rye Coffee in the best hotels and private families, as well as by the first physicians of our City and elsewhere, and our own families and those of our employes, (45 in number,) we most cheerfully recommend it to all desirous of good health, clear head and a happy heart.

P. S.—The experience of the last twenty-five years and our signature upon each package, we deem a sufficient guarantee for its perfectly healthy and invigorating properties.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society, 2d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, Hon. Mem. Archæ. I., &c., upon his proposed Expedition to the mountain lands of China, Cambodea and Formosa.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS, by the month or year, in the new and dry lofts over the piano rooms opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
T. S. BERRY,
No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPF.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURING French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale
SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

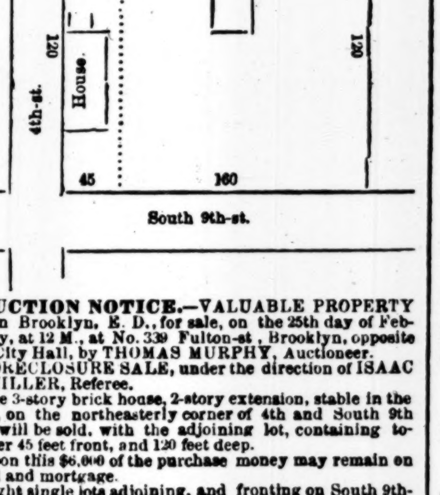
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.
C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 20x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to
L. M. MEEKER,
Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.

PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.

A part of which was imported from Paris, (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 157 5th-av. and No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st., the contents of the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th st., removed to the above stores for the purpose of sale, consisting, in part, of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured orange, crimson and drab satin brocade; Paris buhl centre and card tables; cabinet escritoire, elegantly-carved rosewood centre-tables and etageres; statuary, marble-tops, rosewood suites, in velvet tapestry; richly carved rosewood book-case; carved walnut library suite, in reps, buffet; richly decorated china vases; Paris gilt clocks, crotch oak library double desk, and tables; solid oak chairs, in plush; carved solid rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-tables, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, solid mahogany extension tables, sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth.

Also, A SUPERB PAPIER-MACHE CASE PIANO-FORTE, made by GROVESTEIN, exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE; 3 ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, CHICKERING & BRADBURY, Makers. Suites of enameled bedroom furniture; elegant medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, a number of superior engravings, oil-paintings, &c. The furniture will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Monday, 23d inst.

N. B.—No other furniture except that removed from the above house will be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of pictures, studies, sketches, &c., painted by T. Addison Richards, artist, consisting of nearly 150 original works, embracing finished landscapes, views from nature in nearly all the States of the Union, a great variety of fruit and flower subjects, &c., which will be on exhibition as above, on and after Wednesday, 18th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES—INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, great sale of Pictures, "International Art Institution," comprising works of the highest order of art, of the Dusseldorf, Munich, Dresden and other schools, consigned to Wm. Aufermann, Esq., Director, and for the past three years on exhibition at the corner of Broadway and 4th-st. This collection, now presented to the public, is one of the rarest and most valuable ever exhibited in this country. Among these great works are specimens by Hasenclever, Carl Hubner, Jacobs, Grun, Schrader, Eschle, Achenbach, Steinbruck, Schlesinger, Grund, Martin, Lichtenberger, Lachenwitz, Pulland, Sonderland, Scheuren, Huntzinger, Hillmacher. Also fine examples of the French school, by Monvoisin, Juliette Bonheur, De Jonhge, De Dreux, Tanneur, Lanfant de Metz, Pecrus, Conturier, Dupre, Jules Caron, Breton, Rosier and others. Also of the schools of Holland and Belgium, by Koek Koek, E. Verboeckhoven, Robbe, Ten Kare, De Vlyder, Dillioes, Ruyter, De Bylandt, Mme. Ronner, Carolus, Plumot, Woutermaertens, Quineaux, Verwees, &c., together with some fine examples of the English schools, by Shayer, Pyne, Hill, Williams, Beattie, Adams, Barland and others of equal celebrity. Included in this collection is the last portrait of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, taken from life by Professor Schrader, which so pleased the great savan that he addressed to Mr. Aufermann the following letter, the original of which may be seen at the gallery:

Sir: How should I not be moved, my dear Mr. Aufermann, by all the kindness and honor shown to me in the United States of America. My portrait by our great historical painter, Professor Schrader, combines in the happiest manner great physiognomical truth with depth of feeling and the most laborious technicality.

Considering the increased good will bestowed upon me in your country, I hope that the work of a dear friend will find favor in your exhibition.

Please excuse, because of my patriarchal age, (*durch mein Uraltar*,) the illegibility of these lines.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
ALEX. VON HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, 1858.

The above collection will be open for exhibition, free to the public, on and from Thursday, the 19th instant, until evenings of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property, by order of ELIAS G. BROWN, Esq., Referee, under a judgment in the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, 27th of February, 1863, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

No. 43 7th-st., with a handsome three-story and basement brick dwelling.

No. 4 Hall-place, (opposite Tompkins' Market,) with a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

No. 5 Hall-place—same as No. 4.

No. 131 Spring-st., with a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, and the right to use alley from Greene-st.

For particulars apply to CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92 SECOND-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 92 2d-av., east side, between 5th and 6th sts.; the house is 24.3 in front, by about 65 feet deep to second story, and 45 feet deep above, and contains the modern improvements. The gas fixtures will be sold with the house. Lot 24.3x100. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. (3,209.)

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property: Two houses on east side of 8th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; three lots on southwest corner 59th-st. and 10th-av.; four lots on southwest corner 82d-st. and 1st-av.; three 4-story houses west side of 1st-av., second, fourth and fifth houses north 54th-st.; 4-story brick house No. 224 West 50th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

P. C. BUIKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee.

One lot on the east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet southerly from 48th-st., (frame house.)

One lot on the southeast corner of 47th-st. and 9th-av. One lot adjoining, on the avenue, (frame house.)

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AUCTION SALES.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

By J. E. HALSEY & CO.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25,
SPECIAL SALE
OF
400 PACKAGES
OF
FINE FUR SOFT HATS,
IN
BLACK, BROWN, BEAVER AND DRAB,
Trimmed and Untrimmed,
Being the manufacture and importation of
RHINALDO M. WATERS.
To be sold by auction on the premises,
No. 22 WALKER-ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit City and country buyers.

Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The subscriber begs to inform his customers and the trade generally, that he intends holding at his warerooms, No. 22 Walker-st., on the 25th inst., a special sale of his goods, through J. E. Halsey & Co., auctioneers, comprising some 400 packages of extra quality Fur Soft Hats, embracing French imported goods, as well as those of his own manufacture. These Hats are all superior goods, and worthy the attention of the trade.
RHINALDO M. WATERS,
No. 22 Walker-st., N. Y.

Terms cash.

Buyers may have the untrimmed goods finished to order without extra charge.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class City made furniture, of all varieties; also a superb rosewood 7½-octave piano-forte.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable church property on the northwesterly side of Carmine-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as the West Presbyterian Church. The property is suitable for church or other purposes. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Gaiters, &c., at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of Spring goods; also the entire stock of a retail dealer. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, cottage suites, looking glasses, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, stoves, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,510 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON
No. 46 Pine-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,082, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York,—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT, } Trustees.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 17th inst., the following gentlemen were duly chosen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Mr. GEO. COLLINS,	Mr. W. S. TISDALE,
Mr. GEO. G. SAMPSON,	Mr. HENRY A. HOWE,
Mr. GEO. B. CARHART,	Mr. W. H. GUION,
Mr. J. J. CRANE,	Mr. W. L. COGSWELL,
Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY,	Mr. SUMNER R. STONE,
Mr. J. B. JOHNSTON,	Mr. R. H. LOWRY.

And at a meeting of the Board this day Mr. R. H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President (Mr. CRANE declining reëlection.)

Mr. JOHN J. CRANE was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. HENRY W. FORD appointed Cashier.
R. H. LOWRY, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, }
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

Net assets Jan. 1, 1862		$1,120,612 41
Receipts during the year:		
For premiums, extra premiums, annuities, &c.	$409,958 29	
For Interests and Rents	88,567 21	
For Rents accrued and deferred Premiums	41,041 86	539,567 36
Total		$1,660,179 77
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and bonus and payments on Annuities	$145,382 25	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	74,226 79	
Paid Dividends, Reinsurance, Purchased Policies, and bonus and interest on Dividends	90,103 45	309,712 49
Total		$1,350,467 28
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$22,296 70	
Bonds and Mortgages	322,950 00	
Real Estate	134,648 83	
Premium Notes on Policies in force	564,447 44	
(The actuarial estimate of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is $550,000.)		
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred	41,041 80	
United States Stocks and New-York State Stocks	117,344 27	
Premiums and Interest in the hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by Bonds	94,860 11	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stocks	31,050 00	
Interest accrued to 1st January, and all other property	21,828 07	
Total		$1,350,467 28

An allotment Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. has been made on Life, Joint Life, and Endowment Policies participating, on which two or more annual premiums have been paid, free from Government tax.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. has been ordered paid at the time of paying the annual premiums on the Policies to those entitled to same, under the rules of the Company, on Dividends heretofore declared, and represented by Scrip on the books of the Company.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DUBOIS, Medical Examiner.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, Counsel.

FOR SALE.
SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,700 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornel's Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
G. W. Burnham,
Fred. Chauncey,
James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

HOLDERS OF THE REGISTERED INcome Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that I am prepared to pay the interest due on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES L. FROST, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only*. Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business as sole proprietor.
ALBERT CLARK.
SETH H. MOSELEY.
BREVOORT HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 26th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 25 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.

Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Major and Quartermaster.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.

One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 38.

One lot, between Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 16

One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the first of April next, of two hundred and ten medicine wagons; one hundred and eighty to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, and thirty after the model of Mr. Dunton; both models to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Dept. Q. M. G.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

NO. 3.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work: considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. Porter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT, SR., CONTINUES HIS BUSIness, as usual, at No. 5 Bond-st. His great experience in the use of chloroform is a guarantee of its safety. All dental operations on the lowest terms. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Gilchrist, Baldwin and Stilwell.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wedne'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 28.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The FAH KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C.,

AND

PORT ROYAL, S. C.

The superior steamship
SAXON,
Will leave Pier No. 10 North River, as above, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY.
No. 52 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

Freight at reduced rates.

No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.

Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	March 7
KANGAROO	Saturday	M'ch 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1 REWARD.—LOST, COMING FROM THE Metropolitan Bank, on Saturday, Feb. 21, in Pine or Nassau-st., $17 75. The above reward will be paid, and the thanks of the loser, by leaving it with DANIEL WATSON, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 16.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 3d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

Encouraged by the brilliant success that has attended his four performances in Brooklyn, and at the general request of the subscribers, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ begs to announce that he will give
TWO FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS,
prior to his departure for Philadelphia. The first, being the
NINETY-NINTH OPERA NIGHT,
will take place on
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
when LORTZING'S highly successful and eminently humorous opera of
DER WILDSCHUTZ,
THE POACHER,
will be given with the full strength of the company, and a large juvenile increase of the chorus. The numerous repetitions of this work in New-York have been received with shouts of merriment and applause, and its production in Brooklyn will, it is hoped, be acceptable to those patrons of the German opera who enjoy a humorous story, told in music of singularly gay, vivacious and melodious character.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 28,
Mr. Anschutz will bring his performance to an end with
A GRAND MATINEE.
The first ever given in Brooklyn, when Flotow's opera of "MARTHA" will be repeated.

Seats may now be secured for Tuesday's performance.

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—The one hundredth OPERA NIGHT.
FIDELIO,
GRAND OPERA, by L. Van Beethoven.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
BENEFIT OF MR. A. GRAFF.
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S

GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by a number of
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. The sale of which will commence on Wednesday morning at Beall & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR,
32D DISTRICT, No. 12 Wall-st.

Notice is hereby given to parties residing or doing business within the district herein described, who have not already obtained their licenses or made their returns of taxable property, in compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, to apply at once to this office, for the purpose of facilitating the business and avoid the unpleasant necessity of a resort to extreme measures.

"A true and correct list is required to be furnished of all objects or articles owned or possessed, which are subject to a special duty or tax under said act.

Persons having in charge or trust as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever," should report the facts at this office, so as to enable the Assistant Assessor to make the proper return of taxes due to the Collector.

Blank applications for licenses and forms for monthly returns of manufactures and auctioneers will be promptly furnished at this office.

"SEC. 57. That from and after the *1st day of Sept.*, 1862, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on, either of the trades or occupations, mentioned in Section 64, (which see,) of this Act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided."

"Parties doing business or entering upon any business or occupation as described, viz.: Manufactures or dealers of any description, physicians, dentists and surgeons, keepers of hotels and eating-houses, liquor dealers, brokers and agents, must apply to the *Assessor in the District* where the business is conducted, for a license."

Penalty—For doing business without a license, *three* times the cost of the license.

Parties owning or having the charge of any silver or gold plate stored within this district, will please notify at once at this office.

See *Sections* 58 *to* 64 *inclusive*.

Boundaries of Sixth Division of the Thirty-second District, include all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway, running to southeast corner of Liberty-street.
ISAAC E. SMITH, Asst. Assessor
6th Division, 32d District.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street: west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1863, at 11 o clock A. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the petition to build a bulkhead on the East River, from 94th-st. to 106th-st.

All parties interested are requested to appear before the Committee.

PETER MITCHEL, F. I. A. BOOLE, JOHN D. OTTIWELL. } Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to commence an investigation in the matter of the Central Park.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, Hal
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA,
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with
Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Runyon & Demilt.
FULL CHORUS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A
GRAND BALLET,
WITH
MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI,
MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
AND A FULL CORPS,
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.

Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty ... Julian, a Demon Page ... Arimane, the Master Fiend ... } MISS C. RICHINGS.
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor..... MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick,
MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part.)
Fabio....Mr. L. R. Shewell. | Giacomo........Mr. E. Lamb.
Jeannet. Mrs. L. R. Shewell. | Lelia...Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera.
Introduction and Opening Chorus.....Chorus
GRAND BALLET.
1. Introduction.....Corps de Ballet
2. Pas de Trois
Mlle. Galletti, Marzetti and Katrine and Corps de Ballet
3. Gambling Chorus.....Leoni and Chorus
4. Fairy Incantation.....Orchestra
ACT SECOND.
5. Aerial Chorus.....Chorus
6. Song, "The Power of Love,".....Satanella
7. Drinking song, "The Vintage of Champagne".Satanella
ACT THIRD.
8. Entre act and ballad, "Let Not the World,".Satanella
9. Slave Market Chorus, "Merry Tunis,".....Chorus
GRAND BALLET.
10. Introduction.....Corps de Ballet
11. Spanish Dance.....Corps de Ballet
12. Romanica.....Mlle Marzetti and Katrine
13. Pas de l'Escharpe.....Mlle Galetti and Corps de Ballet
GRAND FINALE.
14. Aneiti Sultana Zuleima.....Satanella and Chorus
15. Grand Air and Cabuletta.....Satanella and Chorus
ACT FOURTH.
16. Cavatina, "Oh, could I but his heart enslave" Satanella
17. Incantation, "I am Here, Behold".....Satanella
18. Demon Chorus, "Vengeance, vengeance."
19. Finale, "The Power of Love"...Satanella and Chorus

The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

WINTER GARDEN.

SECOND NIGHT
Of the limited engagement of the beautiful and highly distinguished young
TRAGEDIENNE AND COMEDIENNE,
MARY PROVOST,
MARY PROVOST,
Who achieved a most legitimate and
GENUINE SUCCESS,
Will repeat her matchless impersonation of
PARTHENIA,
PARTHENIA,
THE GREEK MAIDEN,
THE GREEK MAIDEN,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 24,
In Mrs. Lovell's beautiful five-act play of
INGOMAR,
INGOMAR,
Supported by the favorite young actor
MR. L. BARRETT,
And the entire Corps Dramatique.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
MISS MARY PROVOST
Will appear in her great comedy impersonation,
NELL GWYNNE,
In the prize drama of
THE KING'S RIVAL.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
Places secured in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
LUCIE DIDIER.
Family drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Battu & Jaime Fils.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.
MATINEE FRANCAIS,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THIRD GRAND Subscription Concert at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

On which occasion Mendelssohn's Symphonic Cantate, "Hymn of Praise," will be performed by a full chorus of ladies and gentlemen of the Society, and a grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. A. Paur. The following eminent artists will assist:

Madame Rotter, Soprano, by the kind permission of M. Anschutz, Director of the German Opera.
Madame Paulitch.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist. Mr. F. Steins, Baritone.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets at the door, 75 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.

2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.

3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.

4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.

5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10½ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.
DANIEL LORD,
DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON,
Administrator.
n11-law 6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 131 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN T. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. [illegible], Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. [illegible] 6th-av., and No. [illegible] Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st., or of the Executors.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begin at 7½ o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK
Of the brilliant engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THIRD WEEK of the great Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
in which
MRS JOHN WOOD
personates the characters of
QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN,
and JEW PEDDLER.
introducing for the first time, a new and original song,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, CONCERTED PIECES,
and POWERFUL CHORUSSES.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
MR. WALCOT, Sr.......as.....KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT,.....as..GALIFRON, THE GREAT
BRILLIANT SELECTIONS OF MUSIC,
together with a
NEW OVERTURE,
arranged and composed expressly for this piece by
THOMAS BAKER.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In deference to the very general complaint of the Press that the approach of Planche's termination of the piece involves an anti-climax inferior to the general effect and the prompt ending so necessary after the *dénouement* has been made apparent, Mr. Walcot has ventured to make an alteration of the original closing scenes, which as it only transfers the business of one small part to another character, in addition to the erasure of one the best scenes of his own, he hopes will be found satisfactory.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.
Queen Lucidora.....Mrs. John Wood
Page Pitchin.....Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs.....Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso.....Mr. Walcot, Sr.
Galifron.....The Arab Giant
with an excellent cast of characters.
To commence with
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT 8.
MISS MARY GANNON'S
BENEFIT.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
Never acted here,
the beautiful drama,
ERNESTINE,
with new and appropriate scenery and appointments,
and a
PERFECT CAST.
Frederick.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Viscount de Champeville, Uncle to Frederick,
Mr. John Gilbert
Charles d'Aspremont.....Mr. Reynolds
Francois.....Mr. Pope
Antoine.....Mr. Turner
Ernestine.....Mrs. Hoey
Marie Perrott, foster sister to Juliette.....Miss Gannon
Juliette, ward to Champeville.....Miss Henriques
Agatha.....Mrs. John Sefton
To conclude with the elegant and highly interesting
Comedy of the
LITTLE TREASURE,
With the accompanying admirable distribution:
Captain Walter Maidenblush.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Charles Howard.....Mr. C. Fisher
Hon. Leicester Fluttermore.....Mr. Norton
Mr. Allenbone.....Mr. Parkes
Gertrude.....Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Florence.....Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Meddleton.....Mrs. Vernon
Jane.....Miss Greene
The new scenery by Mr. Isherwood.
The music under the direction of Mr. Stœpel,
WEDNESDAY,
tenth and last night of the great drama of
PAULINE.

In consequence of the great effect produced upon a house crowded to the ceiling on Saturday last, the first night of
MASKS AND FACES,
It will be repeated on THURSDAY next.
FRIDAY, MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
(Two pieces, never acted here),
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," "Married Life," "The Captain of the Watch," and "Secrets Worth Knowing."

WALLACK'S.

MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT
Will take place FRIDAY, Feb. 27.
Two elegant Comedies,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
And the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Every artist of the Company in the bill.
Box book now open.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR S. B. BRITTAN, at the solicitation of many friends, will resume and continue entertainments at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 25th and 27th instant. Subject of first lecture—*The Tenant and the House*, at the close of which Dr. BRITTAN will illustrate the psycological power over persons selected from the audience, taking possession of all the senses, and chaining strong men at pleasure. Admission, 15 cents; lady and gentleman, 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENefit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, will be held in the church, commencing Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday the 27th inclusive. The doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

J. WISSING, H. SOLMS, H. WISEMANN. } Committee.

INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Permanent classes in French, Spanish and German, are now forming for ladies and gentlemen. Applications are to be made at the desk of the Library. For private lessons in French, apply to Prof. THIBAULT DE L'OUEST, No. 98 East 22d-st.; Spanish, apply to Prof. ALBERTO DE TORNOS, No. 30 East 24th-st.; German, apply to Prof. W. HEINMULLER, No. 193 West 39th-st.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topograpical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. CASTILLA, graduate of the University of Madrid, continues giving lessons at his residence, also in schools, academies and private families, No. 373 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,

A reliable and efficient Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified teachers;
For aiding teachers to secure suitable engagements;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting school properties.

Teachers Wanted.—Gentleman for English and mathematics in City Boarding School—he must be experienced and a first-class disciplinarian; personal interview required; salary about $700. Experienced lady for French, English and music, to go to Kentucky—salary is liberal. Lady for family on the Hudson—English, French and music is required; salary $300 and home. Professor of Classics for Academy in New-York State.

For rent, near N. Y. City, a first-class school for boys—it is now flourishing.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, of much experience, desires an afternoon engagement in a family or school, for the 1st of March. Her accomplishments are English, (in all its various branches,) German, French and music. Will give private lessons to advanced pupils in either of the above branches. Address Miss LACHENMEYER, No. 55 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a school or family, by a New-England lady, who can furnish the highest testimonials; the place must be in or near the City; salary liberal. Address H. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER. – A SPANISH GENTLEMAN wishes to give instruction in his own or in the French or Italian language, or employment as a correspondent in any of the above languages; satisfactory references given. Address CESARE, No. 106 East 21st-st.

SWISS GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH French and music, as resident governess in a family residing near New-York. Address A. L., Box No. 606 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
This wonderful little pair of human beings, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid to
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING,
are drawing immense crowds of ladies, gentlemen and children. They are to be seen at all hours; also,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
SEA LION; WHAT IS IT?
ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON;
AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES;
HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Immense success of the
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA.
RAOUL, OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
with new and elegant scenery, costumes, properties, &c.,
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

AND
EXHIBITION OF THE ORGAN
Recently completed in the
SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
5th-av., corner of 21st-st.,
WILL BE REPEATED ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the door.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT original panorama of the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway; also, the panorama of THE WAR. Exhibited every evening at 7½, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S
SECOND LECTURE.
"BRAZIL REVISITED,"
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., WILL lecture to ladies, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock, TO-DAY. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters at 4 o'clock; for Gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Classes formed at other times, morning, afternoon and evening. Private lessons every day at times to meet the convenience of all.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—All modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron plate, fully guaranteed; cost $750; will be sold for $325, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MUSICAL.—MISS CHARLOTTE A. FLINT, SOprano at Dr. Osgood's Church, is at liberty to answer propositions from other churches, her term of engagement expiring on the 1st of May next. Address at No. 61 Clinton-place.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWERFUL and well cultivated voice, desires a situation as basso in a first class quartet, or as conductor of a choir in some Protestant church of this City; well acquainted with the Episcopal service; best of City references given. Address F. E., No. 9 University-place, New-York, Room No. 18.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A CULTIVATED SOPRANO desires an engagement in a quartette choir; can offer the highest reference. Address CHURCH MUSIC, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A SOPRANO OF EXPERIENCE WILL give her services to any Church, in a quartette, where good music is used. Address MUSIC, Station A, Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished and profitable concern. To one who can command $300 this offers inducements and advantages seldom to be met with. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP SALOON down town, doing a good cash business. None but cash customers need apply. Address, for two days, GEO., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHes to purchase a good, legitimate drug business in the country. Any parties having such to dispose of, may address DRUGS, Box No. 1,513 Post-office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. ½ Allen-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

HORSES WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SHIPping horses, sound and kind, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, from $125 to $200. Apply at once to G. BURNETT, No. 81 East 24th-st.

A TEA PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT John-st. M. E. Church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Proceeds for refurnishing lecture-room. Rev. Dr. PORTER will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Rev. H. J. FOX, Rev. L. DASHIEL, of Jersey City, and others. Doors open at 7½ o'clok. Ad mittance 25 cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Observance in this City and Vicinity.

Chimes, Parades, Pyrotechnics, Balls and Banquets.

The Municipal Dinner---Speeches by Mayor Opdyke, Hon. John Van Buren, Recorder Hoffman, District-Attorney Hall, Hiram Walbridge, and others.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On no previous occasion has the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday been observed so generally as the one just passed. During three entire days, in various ways, various public associations and organizations, civic and military, have testified their respect for the memory of the departed patriot, and a very general participation in the festivities of the celebration was evinced by our citizens at large. Yesterday was the time set apart by the authorities of the City for the official ceremonies in honor of the holiday, and, as will be observed, the programme was not only carried out, but well carried out, in a manner creditable to New-York and worthy of the great name it was intended to honor.

THE DAY,

fortunately, was fine. The heavy fall of snow afforded amplest accommodation for runners, and thousands availed themselves of the granted cessation from work to indulge, for the first time this Winter, in a jolly good sleigh-ride. The several sporting roads were lined with cutters of every shape and size, and many a nag was put to its utmost muscular endeavor by an excited citizen, for the honor of the day. The schools were given a holiday, and the merry youngsters improved the opportunity to fight mimic battles with snow-white balls, to slide down well trodden hills, and to march in uniform step with those of larger growth, who carried muskets, and deal on occasion in balls of more weight than the icy ones referred to.

AT SUNRISE

the conscientious militia men, whose duty it was to salute with a hundred cannon the incoming day, roused the inhabitants of many a square around by the thundering sound of the minute-fired guns, and announced to the listening City that the anniversary was upon it.

AT NOON, THE CHIMES

of old Trinity rang out the following programme, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. James E. Ayliffe:

No. 1—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2—Hail Columbia.
No. 3—Yankee Doodle.
No. 4—Home, Sweet Home.
No. 5—Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 6—Rondo, with variations, on major and minor keys, composed by Geo. F. Bristow.
No. 7—Star Spangled Banner.
No. 8—Airs from Child of the Regiment.
No. 9—Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

A large crowd gathered near the head of Wall-street to listen to the melodious notes, and very general gratification was manifested at the success which attended the efforts of the player.

The Military Parade.

The military display suffered severely in consequence of the deep snow which clogged the streets and parade-grounds. Marching was very difficult but the men managed to keep a good line and attracted considerable attention as they passed along the different streets. None of the regiments turned out near their complement of men, and in fact such could not be expected in these war times.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The various companies of this regiment assembled at their armory at 1 o'clock. About 700 members were present. The line was formed at 2 P. M. in Lafayette-place, the right resting on Fourth-street. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Price, and marched by the flank through Fourth-street to Broadway, thence to Union-square and around the Washington Monument and then dismissed. There was a large assemblage of spectators on each side of Broadway from Fourth-street to Union-square, and several hearty cheers were given as the troops passed.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment presented a good appearance. It formed in line of march near their Armory, and proceeded down Broadway to City Hall Park, where a presentation took place. The men, of course, experienced much difficulty in marching on account of the bad condition of the streets. The regiment was viewed by a large crowd of people on Broadway and in the Park.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

At 1½ P. M., Acting Adjutant Behrens formed the regiment in line in Second-avenue, the right on Fourth-street. About 600 members were present. The regiment marched through Second-avenue, Second-street, Bond-street and down Broadway to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, after which they returned to their armory in Delancey-street and were dismissed.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

In consequence of some misunderstanding in regard to the orders for parading, many of the members supposing that it was decided not to turn out the regiment, but about 300 men of the Twenty-second appeared. The line was formed by Adjutant McGrath, on the north side of Union-square, the right on Broadway. Col. Aspinwall then marched the troops through Fourth-avenue, the Bowery, Canal-street and up Broadway to Union-square, where they were dismissed. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant and Major G. F. Cox, newly appointed field officers, appeared on parade yesterday for the first time.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment turned out a comparatively large number of men. The troops were cheerful, and did not seem to be seriously annoyed at the immense piles of snow which lay in their way. They marched down Broadway to City-Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. They then returned to their armory and dispersed.

Presentation of Colors to the Eighth Regiment.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Col. Varian, formed in line in front of the City Hall to receive the stand of colors which was ordered for the regiment by the Common Council at the commencement of the war. The colors consist of a State and City flag and two guide colors—red and blue. They were manufactured by Councilman Bradley, at an expense of $350. The material is silk, and the coats of arms of the State and City are beautifully wrought in chenille.

Mayor Opdyke, accompanied by several members of the Common Council and the Sergeant-at-Arms, came out of the City Hall and advanced to the centre of the line, when His Honor presented the colors to Col. Varian, prefaced by the following remarks:

ADDRESS OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Col. Varian: It is my agreeable duty to present you, in the name of the City, a stand of colors for the regiment under your command. These colors were ordered by the Common Council at the outbreak of the rebellion, but before their completion you and your command had patriotically responded to your country's call, by hastening to the theatre of war. Their presentation has thus been delayed, which has enabled you to earn a fresh title to them in the performance of actual service in the field. It was your privilege, while thus engaged, to meet the enemies of your country in deadly strife; and, although the fortune of war was against us on that occasion, the thorough discipline of your command, combined with their sturdy courage and ardent patriotism, enabled your regiment to maintain the high military reputation of the citizen soldiers of this metropolis Colonel, I place these flags in your hands, with an abiding confidence that their honor will never be tarnished. These starry folds symbolize principles of Government as pure and just as any that have ever been embodied in constitutions and laws. Viewed in this light, the flags which I present you cannot fail to fire the heart and nerve the arm of the patriot soldier against the enemies of our Government, whether domestic or foreign. Take them, as an earnest of the City's confidence in the high qualities, both of yourself and your command; and if it shall be your fortune to carry them into battle, may God aid you and the brave officers and men under you, in bearing them onward to victory.

COL. VARIAN'S REPLY.

Col. Varian, on receiving the stand of colors, said that he accepted them on behalf of his command with feelings of gratitude to the Common Council, and to the Mayor for the kindly and flattering terms in which the gift had been tendered. As for himself, he would have taken no part in this ceremony had he not felt assured that every man in his command stood ready to defend those colors, and fight for the flag of his country whenever and wherever called upon. The Stars and Stripes were destined to wave over this free country as heretofore, in spite of enemies without or traitors within; nor did he believe there was a Power on earth sufficiently formidable to prevent the American flag from once more floating over every foot of soil in the national domain. To effect this object, the services of himself and of his command were ever ready, as heretofore, to respond to their country's call.

At the close of the presentation, the regiment passed in review before the Mayor, and was followed by the Eleventh and Seventy-first regiments. A large concourse of people were gathered in the Park to witness the presentation and review.

The Fire-Works.

The display of fire-works at City Hall Park and Union Square, although not so varied as that upon some previous occasions, yet apparently gave eminent satisfaction to the thousands who assembled to witness them. At 7 o'clock, the programme was commenced at each place by flights of rockets, followed by innumerable shells, bengolas, colored batteries, and other minor pieces, which continued to illumine the sky for over an hour. The principal piece at the Park consisted of a colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Washington seated on his famous charger, with the motto *"Ducit amor Patriæ,"* encircled over head, and the words "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved," fixed at the base. Upon either side was a figure of "Liberty and Justice," the whole piece being surrounded with thirty-four stars. This was the *finale* of the exhibition at the Park.

AT UNION-SQUARE

there was gathered a great crowd, which manifested every sign of delight in the patriotic pyrotechnics displayed. The pieces which seemed most to excite the admiration of the spectators were the bombs, which caused a report not unlike that produced by a 12-pounder, and obtained a very high altitude. The concussion was so great that several panes of glass in the windows of adjacent houses were shattered. The rockets were not as good as usual, a number of them having prematurely exploded. It would have been better if the rockets had received more inclination, as a number of the sticks came rushing down amidst the crowd at nearly the same place from which they were sent up. No accident from this cause was reported, but certainly the people were not wholly out of the reach of danger.

Taking the exhibition altogether, it was a very fine display. What was wanting in revolving wheels and similar fancy pieces, was made up in bengolas, bombs, &c. The crowd expressed their gratification at the entertainment in numerous ejaculatory monosyllables, and at the end of the exhibition quietly dispersed.

The Municipal Banquet.

Although the complex character of the City Government compels the municipal fathers to keep somewhat aloof from one another in the performance of official duties, the annual commemoration of Washington's Birthday is certain, as it did last evening, to give occasion for a delightful reunion. Indeed, no better illustration could be given of the magnitude of the Metropolitan Government than the fact that so many of its members are personally unacquainted with each other. The dinner at the St. Nicholas was well worthy the occasion, and served with all the completeness which the most fastidious Aldermanic appetite could demand. The bill of fare would tax our columns. Let it suffice to say that all the luxuries and delicacies in and out of season were on the table, garnished with ornaments whose beauty was only rivaled by their appropriateness. Among them were the following: New-York City Coat-of-Arms, New-York State Coat-of-Arms, Pavilion à l'Imperatrice, La Chapelle à la Romaine, Statue of St. Nicholas, Grand Vase des Fleurs, Bust of Washington, Lighthouse of Naples, Porte de Triomphe, the Three Graces, Cornucopia, Nougat Pyramids.

About two hundred guests sat down to the six festive boards at the hour of 8:40 P. M. At the main table Mayor Opdyke presided. On his right were United States Senator Morgan, A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department; Hiram Walbridge, Alderman Boole, Judge Sutherland and District-Attorney Hall. At his left were Alderman Ottiwell, Judge Hoffman, Hon. John Van Buren, D. T. Valentine, the venerable Clerk of the Common Council; Supervisor Ely and Judge McCunn. Among the gentlemen who occupied the other tables were Judges Barbour, Leonard, McCarthy and Hilton; Messrs. S. J. Tilden, Hon. Anson Herrick, R. C. Hutchings, C. E. Cornell, and most of the Heads of Departments and members of the Common Council, including the following Committee of Arrangements: Aldermen Jacob M. Long, Francis I. A. Boole, James Reed, John Hardy, John D. Ottiwell, Councilmen James Hayes, John McConnell, Michael C. Gross, John Houghtalin, John Brice.

The Committee, however, could hardly be said to sit anywhere, for they were everywhere present, looking after the welfare of their guests. At precisely 10:30 P. M., Mayor Opdyke called the assemblage to order in the following appropriate terms:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Gentlemen: In compliance with a resolution of the Common Council of this City, we meet this evening to honor the memory of Washington by celebrating the 131st anniversary of his birth. It is meet that this event, so auspicious to the cause of popular government, should be held in sacred remembrance by every friend of civil liberty throughout the world. A portion of our countrymen, regardless of his teachings and warnings, have basely attempted to break up the glorious Union which Washington did so much to create, and to bring to discomfiture and shame the starry symbol under which he and our fathers fought. For nearly two years they have obstinately resisted its authority. In this suicidal work, they have displayed an energy and determination worthy of a better cause. They have taxed their resources to the utmost, and have succeeded, by an exhaustive conscription, in bringing into the field an army of at least 500,000 men. Nor is this all. Through appeals to the envy and hatred which our successful experiment in Democratic government has engendered in the hearts of all aristocrats and despots, they have secured the earnest sympathy of two leading Governments of Europe. This sympathy is not wholly passive, but ever and anon crops out in acts of unfriendliness to us, and in threats of intervention. With such an enemy, thus active and adroit, and stimulated by the hope of foreign alliances of the most formidable character, it behooves every friend of the Constitution and Union, the glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by Washington and his colaborers, to stand firm as the everlasting hills in their defence. All party questions should be postponed, all party discord hushed into silence, until their supremacy is secured by the perfect reëstablishment of the National authority throughout the land. If the rebels should succeed in making an offensive alliance against us with Great Britain and France, or with either of them, it would present a combination of hostile power which could not fail to excite the anxiety of every lover of his country. But it would also, I trust, nerve every loyal heart to meet it in the undaunted spirit of him who said,

> "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I."

[Applause.]

The Mayor then read the first regular toast, as follows:

The Memory of Washington—If his countrymen revere it, let them heed his counsels and imitate his example.

RESPONSE BY HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

He said that in all ages the people had delighted to honor the names of great and good men, and, in following in the same habit, those in attendance were there to honor the memory of George Washington. It was well to honor such a memory. George Washington had more than any other given us the institutions we had enjoyed and advice by which they might be perpetuated. It was well to revere his memory now when so many, through infidelity to his counsels, were endeavoring to destroy the Government he did so much to build up. Since his demise what changes had we seen. Instead of the modest boat by which those who would visit his tomb, there were gunboats, armed men and all the panoply of war. And within the sight of the Capitol he adorned, the fields had been whitened by the tents of soldiers there ready to sacrifice their lives for its protection. He had no hesitation in declaring that had those now in rebellion duly considered duly regarded the counsels of the Father of his Country, we would still have had a happy, peaceful and prosperous country, and a united people. [Applause.] At so late an hour there was not time to speak at any length of the life of Washington. In conclusion, he read extracts from the Farewell Address, and applied them to the present condition of the country. He referred to the fact that in his time he, too, was found fault with; and that conspiracies were formed against him; and he believed that if Washington were alive to-day, there were many who would be arrayed against him. They would consider him too slow; he would have too high an opinion of lines of base and retreat, and depots of supplies; he would have too great a regard for the laws [applause] and their enforcement. [Applause.] There were now living a man to whom such objections were equally applicable—a General, lately in command, [Applause,] and he did not think he would be stepping outside the proprieties of the occasion by naming him—that General was Gen. McClellan—a General who, however he might be found fault with, had shown himself a General; who, in fortune and misfortune, could retain the love and devotion of his men. Such men were required. We needed good soldiers in the field, instead of politicians. And in that connection he was pleased to note that the Common Council had taken a step in the right direction, and in which his Honor the Mayor had taken a very great interest, namely, the improvement of our harbor defences. [Applause.]

When the Recorder had concluded, the second regular toast was read, as follows:

The Constitution of the United States—As a written instrument, the peculiar feature of our institutions, ordained and established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" may it ever be maintained inviolate, to carry out all the objects for which it was established.

John Van Buren, Esq., was called upon to respond, and spoke substantially as follows:

JOHN VAN BUREN FOR WAR AND VICTORY FIRST—CONCILIATION AFTERWARD.

Mr. John Van Buren began with a compliment to the hosts and all concerned in the arrangements of the elegant entertainment. He next hastily reviewed the various provisions of the Constitution securing liberty of speech and of the Press, and the right of trial by jury, saying that it was evidently the intention of the founders of the Government to secure those rights under the Constitution, and they had not the slightest idea that the President or any other officer of the Government, would undertake to abridge freedom of speech or of the Press; they never dreamed that in the progress of this nation an attempt would be made to arrest an individual by telegraph, to throw him in prison without a warrant or send him anywhere without a regular legal process—describing the person to be seized and the place to be searched. The notion that a person can be seized anywhere, transported from the State, cast into prison without a trial—that he could not be told what charge there was against him, even when set at liberty; that he could not be confronted with the witnesses against him—all these ideas and practices were new, quite new, and entirely unjustified by anything in the Constitution; and it seemed to him that those who had inaugurated them must soon become satisfied that they were unjustifiable. There is nothing in the Constitution anywhere to say that it shall be suspended in time of war. [Applause.] Mr. Van Buren accompanied these allusions with the statement that he was not one of those who have looked with such very great apprehension at the departures from the Constitution on the part of those in authority, until those departures reached the individual and resulted in acts which must be restrained and corrected. He understood our allegiance to be due to the Constitution of the United States and not to the people who administer the Government. He thought the time would come when there would be an opportunity for redress for every individual who may have suffered in the progress of the war by a departure from the provisions of the Constitution. When the country is engaged in a war like this, every man has one simple duty to perform—either to take part with those who are in open opposition to the United States or to assist in the suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.] We are at war. It is not a time to discuss how we got into it. He did not believe the war was to be put down by discussion. We are not to discuss now whether the action of the Government has been wise or unwise. We must take the war as we find it, engage in it, and put it through until it is finished, and then there will be a day of reckoning for those who brought it on us. But the war is here, and we are to determine what we will do with regard to it. He denied that he had ever been in favor of anything short of prosecuting the war with vigor, and reiterated, in most unmistakable terms, his present belief that the war should be prosecuted with vigor in spite of the proclamations, which he did not think could do much harm. He said that, in his opinion, the North must in the end have more endurance than the South, and consequent victory. He urged the utmost sympathy and support for our brethren in the field, as the only salvation for the Republic. Let us first show the South our power, and then offer them the conciliations of the Constitution, and protection for their property and institutions. [Applause.]

The next regular toast announced was

The Union.

The intention was to have had the toast responded to by Hon. Judge Charles P. Daly, but he was not present, and the response was made briefly by Ex-Judge Dean.

The President of the United States—May he fully realize his grave responsibilities, and meet them in such a manner as to secure the approval of every man who truly loves the Union and the Constitution.

No response, other than "Columbia, We Love Thee," by the Glee Club.

The Governor of the State of New-York—Lofty in intellect, sound in principle, fervent in patriotism and wise in action. As the champion of popular rights, the people look to his guidance with confidence and hope.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was called upon and responded.

Our Sister States—Their unity and indivisibility under the Constitution are indispensable for the public liberty.

Hon. James Brooks was called upon and responded briefly:

The Army and Navy of the United States—Their courage and conduct in the present war have earned for them a nation's admiration and gratitude.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," by the Glee Club.

At this stage of the proceedings a note was read from Gen. McClellan, regretting that prior engagements prevented his attendance.

The next toast was:

The Volunteers now Enlisted in the Service of Our Country—The alacrity with which they sprang to arms at their country's call, and their valor and skill in battle, testify that pure and noble devotion to their country which animated the soldiers of the Revolution.

Which was appropriately responded to by Thomas C. Fields, Esq.

The Bench and the Bar—Joint guardians of civil liberty.

This was responded to by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF A. OAKEY HALL.

I am sure I speak unanimously for the Bench at this Bar and for the Bar on the benches around me when I say that it is a pleasant thing to find one's Corporation at a good dinner. Pleasanter, yet, to find reversed the old maxim, "Money makes the mare go," to the Mayor makes the money go. Pleasantest of all, to find the Commonalty so well represented, and so delighted that it is ready to find a verdict for the defendant in the case of the Corporation against the Spotted Hunks of the St. Nicholas. The Bar would agree that the Bench should reverse the verdict so as to have a new trial of the dinner. I think I can mortgage the Bench to a liberal adjustment of costs when they come up for taxation. Perhaps in this view I am taking an uncivil liberty with the motto of the toast. I shall intrench myself behind the maxim, *"Silent leges inter Arma,"* and be as silent as the pleasant contention of spoon and glass will allow, or as is possible for the tongue of a lawyer who finds himself perfectly at home under the roof of "Old Nick." Here at this Corporation dinner, I may be excused reference to a bit of municipal history affecting your toast, and I ask you to remember that I make no comparisons and draw no parallels. The event I allude to was said to be by Gouverneur Morris, "the morning star of the Revolution." When Washington was but a child in arms, instead of a man-at-arms—a very raw recruit in infantry—there lived a bold printer in this City, named Zenger. He wrote able and caustic articles assailing the Administration of Gov. Cosby. The latter ordered four numbers of his paper to be publicly burned by the common hangman, in the presence of the Common Council. They refused to attend, or to allow the hangman to so degrade himself. The papers were burned in the presence of a select few by a negro. The Governor then threw the editor into prison. The heroic fellow dictated editorials through a chink in his dungeon. The Grand Jury refused to indict. The Attorney-General filed an information. At that time New-York was (I speak the sentiments of the Bar, not of the Bench) in a most pitiable condition, for it only had three jury lawers Messrs. Smith, Alexander and Murray. Mr. Murray was retained by the Governor, and the editor had the other two. But early in an argument preceeding trial the Judge became offended at the counsel and took away their licenses. Zenger's friends had been prepared for this. They had secretly brought on from Philadelphia Andrew Hamilton, a fearless and eloquent lawyer, upward of eighty years old. At the trial Mr. Hamilton was overruled by the Judges and was badgered by the Attorney-General, who took for his text, "For it is written thou shalt not speak evil of the rulers of thy people." Mr. Hamilton went to the jury on the point [illegible] "The liberty of opposing arbitrary power by speaking and writing truth." Need I say there was an acquital by a New-York jury. On the next day the Corporation gave the eloquent advocate and his client a public dinner, and presented the lawyer with the freedom of the City. As he returned toward Philadelphia the Commonalty escorted him with music, huzzas and cannon, in order to testify their approval of his guardianship of their civil liberties. Thank Heaven we have no bench now in this City like Gov. Cosby's, and we have a thousand at the bar who feel the spirit of Hamilton, and we have a Common Council and a Commonalty who can, should the occassion arise again, rebuke in this City the exercise of arbitary power.

The next toast was.

The Press—A mighty engine for good or for evil. Its regulation must be in and from itself, and it can never be safely subjected to the control of arbitrary power.

Our Nationality—A priceless inheritance, which shall be transmitted inviolate to our children.

Response by Hon. Hiram Walbridge.

The next was:

The Laws of the Land, and the Rights of the Citizen—Equally sacred, and to be equally maintained.

Song by Glee Club.

And finally

Woman

was given, and although it was 1½ o'clock the company did not separate, but were sitting, cosily and joyously, when our reporter left.

The Day at Randall's Island.

The Randall's Island boys had a great time yesterday. The Randall's Island Light Infantry turned out in full force, and had a grand parade in spite of the storm, after which they marched to the school-room, where the exercises were as follows:

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Opening Address	President Draper.
Hymn—"Around the Throne"	Children.
Oration	Master Lewis Franklin.
Song—"Freedom"	Children.
Address	Miss Mary Brown.
Chorus—"America"	Children.
Address	Master Henry Graham.
Dialogue	Masters Thomas and Gillespie.
Recitation	Master Alacahoy.
Song—"Flag of the Free"	Children.
Dialogue	Masters Daily, Lanson & Co.
Song—"Wrap that Flag"	Children.
Dialogue	Masters McLaughlin and Collins
Benediction—"Heavenly Father"	Children.

The boys were very patriotic, and drilled to their hearts' content. At 1 o'clock they marched to the dining-room, where they partook of a capital dinner, after which they retired to their drilling-room, and went through the appropriate exercises. In the evening they had what the boys call "Liberty,"—dressing up in all sorts of costumes, and cutting up divers pranks. At 8 o'clock they retired, after giving nine cheers for Washington, and declaring they were ready to march "on to Richmond."

The Ball of the Washington Light Guard.

One of the most brilliant, and the best-appointed, ball of the season, came off last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, in Broadway. It was given by the members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, known as the "Washington Light Guard," in commemoration of the birthday of that great patriot from whom the company takes its name. There were present the members of the regiment, besides a large number of invited guests, including many distinguished military gentlemen, among whom we noticed several members of the veteran Gen. Wool's Staff. The ladies comprised more than one-half of the assemblage, and added to the elegance of the affair by the magnificence of their attire. The ball-room, which is an extremely commodious one, was brilliantly illuminated, and handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the colors of the Regiment. The programme comprised twenty-five dances, the music for which was performed by Robertson's Band. The gentlemen who constituted the Committee were untiring in their efforts to render the occasion an agreeable one to all, and as far as we are able to judge, they succeeded admirably. The dancing commenced with a quadrille, at about ten o'clock, and with the exception of the time devoted to supper, lasted until the "wee hours of morning." It was estimated that the number of tickets sold for this ball could not have been less than eight hundred. The following named gentlemen were among the Committee: Messrs. Walls, Baird, Damers, Hoey, Bennett, Broderick, Sibley, Quinn, Godwin, and Mr. John R. Dillon, Floor Manager.

Dinner of the Employer-Printers at the St. Nicholas.

The association of Employer-Printers gave their first annual celebration at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. John F. Trow, Esq., President, occupied the chair, supported on the right by Rev. Dr. Cox, and on the left by Prof. Owens, of Yale College. Among the other invited guests present were George Bruce, (the elder) type-founder; Mr. McKellam, of Philadelphia; Benson J. Lossing, A. K. P. Welch, of the University Press, (Cambridge, Mass.;) Mr. Houghton, of the Riverside (Mass.) *Press*, and Mr. Henry O'Reilly, of New-York. The tables were appropriately decorated with statues of Franklin and Guttenberg, monument to Washington, La Belle Hollandaise, Nougat Pyramids, and a petit representation of Amour and Hymen.

The dinner having been disposed of, a series of thirteen toasts were taken up in order, and appropriately responded to.

The proceedings did not close until after 2 o'clock this morning.

Seventh Annual Festival of the North Woods Walton Club.

The members of this good-humored fraternity met last night at the Astor House, according to their annual custom, to elect members and officers for the current year, and decide in what part of the "wilderness" they would locate the camping-ground for rustication during the hot weather. After a brief delay—which was the occasion of several humorous observations by members of the Club—the Committee on Nominations made its appearance, and announced the following list of candidates:

President	E. W. Dodge.
Vice-President	David Banks.
Second Vice-President	W. B. Taylor.
Secretary	C. M. Schofield.
Recording Secretary	W. T. Loomis.
Marshal	Richard W. Owen.

These gentlemen were elected *viva voce*, and the new President, on being introduced, made a model speech of about nineteen words, which was received with great and deserved applause. The "time for going into the wilderness," after a brief discussion, was fixed for Tuesday, the 2d of June, the rendezvous being at Utica, and it was decided that the camp should be located on "Fourth Lake," which, we understand, is somewhere in "John Brown's Tract." Upon some one proposing that the camp should if possible "be this time located near water," the mover of this resolution dryly observed that as the camp was to be on a lake, he thought that unless the lake should dry up, they would probably find themselves near water, under the former resolution. When one member ventured to expatiate on the necessity of a "guide," our humorist suggested that as this business was in Gen. Fremont's line, and he had nothing else to do, perhaps they had better engage him. Several observations of this nature served to keep the company in good humor, and presently the Club went down to dinner, which was served in the tea-room, on the first floor. About fifty gentlemen, including reporters, sat down at the handsomely-arranged tables, and were soon very pleasantly engaged in discussing the exquisitely-prepared viands of the bill of fare, provided under the immediate superintendance of Mr. J. T. Woods, steward of the Astor House. On the wall near the foot of the great table was displayed a well-painted picture of "Camp Dodge," the rustic retreat of the Club two seasons ago, in the northern part of Herkimer County.

The cloth was removed in good season, and toasts, speeches and songs succeeded in such profusion that it would be idle to think of noticing them particularly. Let it suffice to say that everything passed off most agreeably, and the disciples of gentle old Isaac Walton proved themselves a most humorous and gentlemanly body, sensible enough to enjoy themselves in a rational manner, whether in town or country.

Among the distinguished guests was Hon. James M. Cook, formerly State Comptroller, and a candidate for nomination for the office of Governor at the last election.

Capital speeches, in response to toasts, were made by the President, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, Charles S. Spencer, Esq., Charles Whitehead, Esq., T. Jones, Jr., Hon. James M. Cook—who made a most charming little impromtu address, full of mellow humor,—O. L. Stewart, (Assistant District-Attorney,) and others.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The flags were displayed from the City Hall and other public buildings, and the various liberty poles throughout the city, in honor of the occasion. The Seventieth Regiment of Cavalry met at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, in the morning, and marched through the principal streets of the city, preceded by a mounted band. The Twenty-eighth Regiment also turned out, and marched through some of the principal thoroughfares. They attracted considerable attention. At sundown Capt. Dregs fired a national salute from Fort Greene, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council. In the evening the annual distribution of premiems took place at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-street. Oliver Hull, Esq., presided, and made an address appropriate to the occasion—previous to which C. P. Smith, Esq., presented the institution with a portrait of Robert Nichols, Esq., the late acting President. The premiums were then distributed to the most deserving pupils, when the meeting adjourned. The Cadets of Temperance (Mercantile Section) gave an entertainment at the Athenæum, last evening, in honor of the occasion. There was a large attendance. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, &c. The Navy-yard Band was in attendance.

Washington's Birthday in Jersey City.

This day was observed yesterday in Jersey Gity by the closing of the city offices, banks and public schools. Flags were displayed from all the public buildings, the ferry-boats and many of the private residences.

Washington's Birthday in Newark.

Yesterday was celebrated in Newark as the anniversary of the birth of Washington, by a very liberal display of flags. The Common Council, at a special meeting held on Saturday night, made provision for having the National ensign hoisted on the City staff, and for the ringing of the bells of the various churches, morning, noon and night, which was done with fine effect. Many of the stores were closed, and, on the whole, the day was much better observed than was expected. The sleighing was capital, and Broad-street was thronged all day with fast teams and the air was vocal with the "sweet jangle" of bells.

Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day with a great display of flags, ringing of bells and firing of salutes.

Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 23.

The observation of Washington's Birthday has been quite general. Bells were rung and salutes fired. The public offices and many private stores were closed throughout the day.

Washington's Birthday at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Feb. 23.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated here by the partial suspension of business, by a national salute, the ringing of bells, and exercises in the City Hall.

The Case of Major McKinstry.

We learn from a Washington dispatch in the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the order in McKinstry's case shows he was found guilty on the charge preferred, viz., neglect and violation of duty, to the prejudice of good order and discipline—and upon twenty-six of the specifications, in whole or in part. The order, after setting forth the specifications and findings at length, proceeds:

And the Court does therefore sentence Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster United States Army, to be dismissed the service.

2. The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence are approved; but, exercising the discretion given by Article 89 of the Rules and Articles of War, the execution of sentence is suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known, upon the recommendation of some members of the Court for a remission or mitigation of the sentence; this suspension and the proceedings of the Court-martial being transmitted to the President for his determination.

(Signed,) W. H. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The following are the orders of the President:

The sentence in the foregoing case will be carried into execution by the dismissal of Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster United States Army, from the service of the United States.

(Signed,) A. LINCOLN.

Misfortune of being too Celebrated.

Notwithstanding our little townsman Mr. Chas. S. Stratton, or, as we are wont to call him, Gen. Tom Thumb, issued twenty-five hundred invitations to the Bridal Reception held at his mother's house on Thursday last, the desire to see him and his tiny bride seems greater than ever. Whenever these thimbleful of humanity appear, they are instantly surrounded by a crowd of old and young. Their every movement is watched, and if they venture out of the house, they are pounced upon by the crowd which is always in waiting. If they ride out, their carriage is pursued by pedestrians and equestrians, who form a train more numerous (as well as more motley) than that of any monarch in the universe. If they come into our city on a "shopping" excursion, the store which they happen to patronize is filled with *new* customers who cram every corner, mount chairs and counters, and place the windows, show-cases and goods of the unhappy merchant in extreme peril. The little General complains that he is obliged to encounter similar troubles in whatever town or city he and his *petite* wife chance to visit. If they venture out of their room when in a hotel, they are instantly surrounded by the Brobdingnagean multitude, and in several instances they have been nearly suffocated within the living wall which suddenly surrounded them! Their parlor and dining-room are frequently invaded by an army of curiosity mongers, and nothing short of a double lock and a pair of patent bolts has proved sufficiently powerful to preserve the sanctity of their bed-chamber! This infinitesimal man and wife propose to visit Europe soon, but their fame has, of course, already preceded them, and the momentous question arises, what can they do to arrest this terrible result of too much notoriety? We beg leave to suggest that the General should revise and *reverse* his decision that his wife shall not be exhibited. We understand that the little lady herself is not adverse to public exhibitions, but on the contrary that she "rather likes it." This being the case, let them hold public *levées* in our large cities and towns and charge fifty cents or a dollar per ticket of admission. If the General feels that he is already rich enough he will find plenty of worthy charitable objects that will make good use of his money. At all events it is very evident that with all their wealth, Mr. Charles S. Stratton and his beautiful little wife, Mrs. Lavinia Warren Stratton, can find no peace at home or abroad until in *some way* public curiosity is satisfied.—*Bridgeport Evening Standard.*

Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only mater. which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon sets... 12 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 45 | Gov. Island. 1 34 | Hell Gate.. 2 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamer Suwanee, Symmes, Washington, James Hand, Ship Queen, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion. Bark Beaver, Chapman, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt.

Brigs Mary Salter, (Br.,) Clark, St. Andrews and St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; C. F. O'Brien, Willey, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; Ennis, Parsons, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Blue Nose, (Br.,) Journeay, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Hampden, Nickerson, St. Pierre, Martinique, Brett, Son & Co.; B. F. Nash, Johnson, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Catalina, Howard, Gloucester; L. Hopkins, Cooper, York River; Yorktown, Collins, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Diadem, Rawlins, St. John, N. B.; D. R. De Wolf; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Bark Cumbria, (Brem.,) Aufman, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to Kruger Bros.

Bark P. E. Gailloi, (Fr.,) Peppion, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Bark Quincy, Hooper, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to James Boland & Co.

Brig John 1st, (Port.,) Arocha, Oporto 37 ds., with cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Somers, Canfield, Monrovia 52 ds., with palm oil, &c., to master. Was bound to Boston, put in for a harbor.

Brig Josephine, (Port.,) Olivera, Oporto 37 ds., in ballast to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. John Northrup, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Stevens, Matamoras Jan. 25, with wool and specie to D. R. De Wolf. Sld in co. with steamer E. Hawkins, for Liverpool; schr. Anna, Hanson, for Havana; H. B. M. steam frigate Immortality, for Vera Cruz; Fr. ship Malabar, Outre, for Havana.

Schr. Pocahontas, Smith, Alexandria 6 ds., with guano to master.

Schr. Surprise, Bearse, Alexandria 6 ds., with guano to master.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Leon, Yorktown 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Cyprus, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Garibaldi, (of Argyle,) Penniston, Port-au-Platte Feb. 9, with tobacco and hides to Richard Thackery.

Schr. Oriole, Freeman, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Smith, Clinton, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig, at anchor in the lower bay.

SAILED—Br. steamship Melita, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bearse, of steamer Patapsco, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 21st inst., between Barnegat and Absecom, passed steam transports Oregon, Golden Gate, Nantasket, Gen. Hunter, and Croton, all bound S.; wind blowing heavy from N.; would probably put into the Breakwater.

The packet-ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London, is at anchor in the bay. The ship Calhoun from Liverpool anchored on the bar yesterday, and got her anchor up on Sunday and went to sea.

Newport, Feb. 23.—In the gale of yesterday, the schr. Target, from New-York for Boston, in ballast, struck on a rock near Dumpling Fort, outer harbor; makes no water, and will probably be got off.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—The bark Maggie V. Hogg, from London, has arrived here, and reports Feb. 8, in lat. 37, lon. 63, was boarded by Capt. Henry, of ship Chimborazo, from St. John, N. B., with deals for London, who reported as follows: Feb. 4, experienced a hurricane, during which lost some sails, sprung aleak, and was otherwise damaged, having at one time 9 feet of water in the hold; several of the crew were disabled by frost; after 62 hours constant pumping, reduced the water, but the leak still requiring the pumps to be kept going. The crew had refused to proceed on the voyage on account of exhaustion. Capt Henry would make for the Bermudas.

St. George, Ber., Feb. 11.—The ship Colombe, Brown, of and from Boston, for the East Indies, arrived here on the 7th inst., in distress, leaking badly; will have to discharge. The Portuguese brig Gardita, from New-York for Oporto, also arrived here with loss of all sails, and decks swept of everything, spars gone, and leaking.

Spoken, &c.

Florence—brig, from Port Royal, bound S., Feb. 19, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas Feb. 12, brigs Thomas Owen, Pettengill, for New-York, ldg.; Calmuck, Pettengill, do., do.; Pedro Sanchez Dols, Wallace, do. do.; schr. Augusta, Strout, do., do.

At Matamoras Jan. 25, brig Vatrian, Gamage, for New-York, to sail March 15; Hannah, Murphy, for New-York April 1; schrs. Josephine Small, Small, from Boston, unc.; not commenced to discharge; Tomak, Lungthorn, from Eastport for Havana March 1; Sylla, Shaw, for New-York April 1; Victoria, for do. March 15; Elizabeth, Crosby, for do. last of March.

At Bremen Jan. 14, ship Caroline Stevens, for Baltimore; brig Ann, for New-York, just arr.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New York—Feb. 2, Commander Lolling, at Genoa; E. C. Scranton and Empire, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Feb. 4, Champion, at Flushing.

Arrived from Calcutta—Feb. 6, Undaunted, at Deal.

Arrived from Foo-Chow-Foo—Feb. 6, Lammermuir, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 6, Sir Robert Peel, Columbia, Europa, Athena, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Feb. 6, Ocean Pearl, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Feb. 6, Lancaster, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—Feb. 6, Sauss, from Liverpool.

Mem.—Ship London, from Deal for New-York, put into Falmouth on the 6th—master sick.

Halifax, Feb. 21—Steamship Canada sld. for Boston at 2:30 this afternoon.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

From the World's Crisis, Boston.

Bro. Grant: With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of the *Crisis*, should any be afflicted with that monster, consumption, or lung or throat disease, in any form, send at once to Eld. Edward A. Wilson, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York, and he will send you the receipt for the cure of said diseases free of charge. Do not despair, for there is virtue in the medicine. I speak from experience and know whereof I affirm.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

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TO

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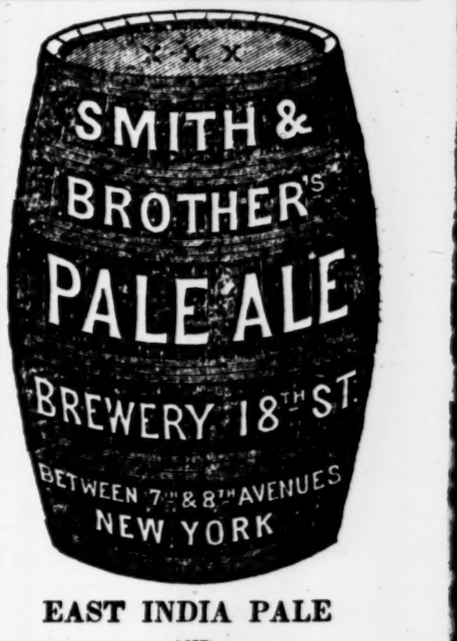

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THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF The Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN BRICE,
PATRICK H. KEENAN.
} Committee on Ferries.